ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,098—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1894.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
					1894. 5 P.M.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd June.
B.L.	GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson.	29th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th "
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.	HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
					SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L.	ORIETAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
R.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, transhipp at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th June. | ROHILLA, 10th August.
SURAT, 11th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
CATHAY, 26th July. | AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,500 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 23rd June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 26th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 22nd June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1894. Agents.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our up-country constituents:—
She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And every one in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL,
He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."
She told him to marry him would not make him khush. He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,
Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Calalogues on application.
KEMP & CO.. LD., BOMBAY.

FOR THE "LAST SHAPES"

OUR NOTED FELT HATS, BEST QUALITY.
LIGHT, DURABLE, UNDER 4 OZS.
BROWNS, BLACK. | FROM Rs. 8-6.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRANDIES! TRADE MARK BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.
WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy ....per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy ...per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac ....per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac .... ,,	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac .... ,,	39	8	44	0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES
For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., Various Sizes, at low Prices.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES
Complete with Measure and Appliances, and guaranteed accurate. Price Rs. 12.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.
SET OF MICROSCOPIC REQUISITES, consisting of—

CANADA BALSAM BOTTLE.	GLASS CIRCLES.
WATCH GLASSES.	SECTION LIFTERS.
GLASS CAPSULES.	GLASS RODS.
PIPPET.	OIL OF CLOVES.
MOUNTED MEALES.	ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.
BRASS FORCEPS.	GLYCERINE.
PACKET OF LABELS.	FARRANTS MEDIUM.
GLASS SLIDES.	SCISSORS.
COVER GLASSES.	

PINE BOX TO CONTAIN ABOVE
" " " 6 Dozen Slides.

Price Complete Rs. 16, Cash; Rs. 18, Credit.
CATALOGUE OF MICROSCOPES AND MICROSCOPIC SUNDRIES *free* on application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

UMBRELLAS!
FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.
NATURAL STICKS.

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	a.
BROWN SOFT SILK ..... From	8	8
BROWN AND DARK GREEN	10	8
THE "AUTOMATON" (SELF-OPENING)	15	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	a.
BROWN SOFT SILK ..... From	6	8
BROWN TWILLED SILK	11	8
BEST SPITALFIELD SILK	12	8

WALKING STICKS, SWAGGER CANES, SILVER MOUNTED.
A LARGE CHOICE FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.
ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.
SET OF POCKET DRESSING INSTRUMENTS, Specially Constructed for Students of the Grant Medical College, consisting of—

		Cash.	Credit.
Abscess Knife, Syme's.	Scissors.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Forceps, Dressing.	Directors.	17 8	19 8
Forceps, Dissecting.	Probe.		
Knife, Paget's.			

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR
ARNOLD AND SONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE "APOLLO" SHIRT
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE S. S. "OCAMPO" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 21, 1894. Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK No. 2 Berth.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st June, 1894. Agents.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN THE TRAIN SERVICE FROM 1st JULY, 1894.

THE DOWN MAIL will LEAVE NAGPUR, at 8-45 and be altered intermediately, arriving Asansol at 11-22 instead of 11-38.

The UP MAIL will LEAVE ASANSOL, at 14-0 as now and be altered intermediately up to Nagpur and reach at 18-35 instead of 19-35.

From the same date an extra charge of 9 pies will be levied on all intermediate and Third Class Passengers Booked by Mail Trains between Nagpur and Kamptee locally.

Third Class Bazaar Return Tickets will not be available by Mail Trains.

The DOWN MIXED NAGPUR to ASANSOL is altered and accelerated 25 hours and 10 minutes. It will leave Nagpur at 18-40 instead of 17-30.

The UP MIXED ASANSOL to NAGPUR is altered and accelerated 24 hours and 20 minutes.

All the Local Trains between Nagpur and Kamptee are altered to tne foll wing:—

Nagpur	Dep.	7-30	11-30	17-30	Kamptee
Kamptee	Arr.	7-50	11-50	17-50	Nagpur

Kamptee	Dep.	9-15	15-15	19-15	Nagpur
Nagpur	Arr.	9-35	15-35	19-35	Kamptee

For all intermediate Timings see Time Tables.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, dated 11th June, 1894.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

A FREE STUDENSHIP given by the Municipal Corporation in the Veterinary College and Hospital at Parel, having fallen vacant, any one wishing to apply to the Municipal Corporation for the same should submit his application to the Municipal Commissioner not later than 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, 29th June, 1894, and should attend at the Commissioner's Office at noon on SATURDAY, 30th idem.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
New Municipal Offices, Bombay, 21st June, 1894.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

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FINEST CROWN GLASS SPECTACLES at Re. 8. Infinitely Superior to the Badly Cut and Cheap Pebbles of unequal Refraction now so commonly Sold.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 4 BUNDLES ALMOND SEEDS, OLD BRASS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C, and in re Aga Mirza Abdul Husein Isphani, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd June, 1894 at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the following:—

A H E—4 bundles almond seeds landed Ex s. s. Assyria.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate; consisting gold taviz and rings, silver kudas and studs, old brass brass lotas, copper handa, &c.

SALE OF TWO TEMPORARY CHAWLS.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., at Paltan Road, Bori Bunder (behind the Crawford Markets) the materials of two temporary chawls lately vacated by the Health Department and market biggaries.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esq., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., at the Town Custom House, consisting teak posts, trusses, purlins, rafters, railing, country tiles, beam, planks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 22, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of Elphiastone Hall, Valentine, Grove and Bowerl, which was to take place on the 25th inst, is POSTPONED until further notice.

TO-MOREOW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

On account and risk of A. Noorbhoy—
A N Bombay—60 casks red lead.
Also by order of the Official Liquidator. The Army, Navy and Civil Service, Ld., in Liquidation—
One cask Bruder Braun's Hamburg gin.
A few boxes of flower seeds and 112 bottles almond oil.
On account and risk of Allibhoy Esmalljee—
A. E 7229—1 case India rubber.
On account and risk of Joosub Hoosein—
J H 132—1 case imitation carring and brooch sets.
On account and risk of Allibhoy Esmalljee
A E 5402—1 case glass inkstands.
On account of the concerned—
1 case India rubber monsoon coats, 48 to 54 inches.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English bull calf, just landed.
1 bay stud-bred horse, 15 hands, 7 years old, has been constantly driven in brougham or victoria, and also goes in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 do. victoria, suitable for single or pair.
1 ball bearing safety bicycle.
1 high caste flea-bitten grey Arab, about 7 years old, height 14-1½, quiet in saddle and harness.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd inst, at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Magda Road, Upper Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria suitable for single or a pair of horses, etc., the property of Major W. Tydden.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warri Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed Goods and Sweepings.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, June 22, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BAR SOAP, CANDLES AND BLACKING.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Hanuman Lane, in the Godown of Dayal Nursey, by order of Gumbeerchund Megraj, and on account and at the risk of Esoofally Allibhoy—

About 600 cases bar soap.
About 108 cases bar soap (double).
About 111 cases candles.
About 12 cases blacking.
In lots to suit purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder.
12 cases alabaster globes for electric are lamps
25 cases each 2 doz pints masonic letters.
40 dozen roller skins.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor H. B. Damonia—

123	17—1 case	Grman-silver sheets quality "Best Best."
F C & Co.	18—1 "	"
	19—1 "	"

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Allibhoy Ismaljee, Abdol Rehman Street.—

B R & B	48—1 case	12½ doz. copying books.
18918	49—1 "	12½ " "
B R & B	50—1 case	12½ doz. copying books, foolscap size
18919	51—1 "	12½ " " "

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 strong-built dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

3 cases superior woollen cloth just landed ex S. S. Carthage, consisting of fancy trowserings, Scotch tweed, superior mixed worsted, fancy worsted, black worsted serge, checked worsted, fancy, black cashmere, worsted, solid brown, worsted Vicuna serge, light mixed hopsack worsted, bird's eye mixed worsted, fancy mixed worsted, west fancy, silk mixed superfine, black twill worsted, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Catholic Chapel, the valuable and handsome blackwood teak dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glass and crockery, sweet toned Cantante Resonente square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., first-rate oil paintings, table ornaments, windproof lamps, vulcanizing machines, rubber stamp making, sundry implements, substantial glass door cupboards, etc., the property of G. H. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, June 22, 1894.

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For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

POONA CHASES AND POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

AUGUST 28TH AND 30TH 1894.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY GRAND MILITARY GALLOWAY STEEPLECHASE.—Rs. 2,000. Subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 20 to the second. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Maiden Chasers on 1st May, 1894, and which have not up to time of declaration to start won a race, Hurdle race or Chase of the value of Rs. 400 and which are *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of British Officers in H. M.'s Military Services on full pay and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the Race on the date of closing of the 1st entries. To be ridden by gentlemen riders.

WEIGHTS.—Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st. 8lbs.; C. B.'s 13-3 to carry 10st. 12lbs. W. for Inches.

PENALTIES.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra.

ALLOWANCES.—Gentlemen riders who have never won a Chase value Rs. 199 allowed 5lbs.

DISTANCE.—2 Miles over the Yerrowda Steeplechase Course.

Entrance for Subscribers:—

2nd July	Rs. 15
1st August	" 30
20th August	" 50
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2nd July	Rs. 30
1st August	" 60
20th August when the race will close	" 100

THE GRAND MILITARY POINT TO POINT CUP.—Rs. 1,000. Subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency, with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 20 to the second. For all Horses that have never won a race, steeplechase or hurdle race with Rs. 600 added money and which are *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of British Officers in Her Majesty's Army in India on full pay, to be ridden by such and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the race on the date of closing of the 1st Entries.

WEIGHT.—English and Colonials 13st., C. Bs. 11st. 7lbs., Arabs 10st. 7lbs.

ALLOWANCES.—Galloways allowed 7 lbs.

DISTANCE.—About 4 Miles.

Entrance for Subscribers:—

2nd July	Rs. 15
1st August	" 30
20th August	" 50
For Non-Subscribers:—	
2nd July	Rs. 30
1st August	" 60
20th August	" 100

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Service for the first 12 months will be probationary.

Six months' notice must be given on either side to terminate engagement.

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Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P. W. D., Burma, Rangoon.

M. P. COODE,
Offg. Under-Secy. to C. C., P. W. D., Burma.
12th June, 1894.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fe.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SELLING OFF !!! SELLING OFF !!!

CRICKET REQUISITES.

			Rs.	a.
1

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,162½
Bank of Bengal	60,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mgs.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 cum 65 to 70
	2,000	100	50		
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	6⅝ml
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly Divd.		Rs.
Artaz	200	1,350	1,350	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	1,060
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co., Ld	200	200	200		167½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	14	207½
Colaba	200	1,350	1,350	20	185
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	305
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	Nil	1,170
Fort	615	2500	2,500	Rs. 80	105
French	300	500	all	Nil	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	410
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	450
Khanderao	240	450	450	Nil	165
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	420
Maharashtra Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	300	63	235
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Motisett Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	100
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	395
New Bera	1,200	500	500	Nil	220
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	625
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	120
Sebapathy (Bellary)	500	585	75	20	60
Samoon	300	500	500	20	480
Sind and Punjab	100	1,000	00	180	500
Stad	400	2,000	750	35	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	570
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	10
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs.	200 21
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	1,055
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	320
	750	50	150	7½	235
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	2,600	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,220
Bombay Dye Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	150	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	300	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	[Rs. 2]	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	10
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	120
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	250	175	Rs. 22-12	310
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3/0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	910x
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Re. 15	185
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,190
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	780
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	405
Ogral Mills Co. Ld.	5,898	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	365
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingughat Mill	700	600	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	520
Hydersabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,115
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	520
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		117½
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1 00	000	dvdRs.40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	575
Khanga u m Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	710
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,650
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	123½
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1 000	dvdRs.80	1,905
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	535
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,219	250	250	13½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	60	550
Venishanker Lukmidas Cotton G. Mill Co Ld	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,900	1,00	1,000	Nil	695
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	18-3
Carolas	"	205 nom.
Mexican Dollars	"	190
Gold Five Franc Pieces	"	14-5
Bar Silver	"	96-12
Gold Leaf	"	28-14
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	"	29-7
Bar Australian	"	28-15
Bar Bombay	"	29
Bar Pekin	"	28-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	104 15-16
Three-and-a-half per cent	102
Municipal 5 per cent Debenture Loans	119
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	260 nom.
Four per cent, Port Trust Bond	108-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Readings from well-known Authors, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 8.30 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Ocampo and Nairung entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Satrunjee and Fazilka, yesterday; the steamer Ikbal left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Persia entered, and the steamer Marquis of Bacquehem left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m. sharp, weather permitting.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong, per extra s. s. Lindisfarne, will we closed, at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A CRICKET BALL.—Balloo Luximon, aged thirty years, was, on Wednesday evening, walking about the Colperage, when he was struck by a cricket ball, sustaining a fracture of three of his ribs on the right side. Balloo was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment.

BURGLARY AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.—Mr. J. C. Stewart, residing at Colaba Causeway, has reported to the police that a portion of his premises, used as his workshop, was broken into, and wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 109, stolen therefrom. Nearly the whole of the stolen property was found by the police lying on the roadway near the Imperial Hotel.

INJURED BY A SODA-WATER BOTTLE.—Elias Rodrigues, an iceman, in the employ of the P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, now lying in the Prince's Dock, had his right arm accidentally cut to the bone, on Wednesday afternoon, by a bottle of soda-water bursting in his hands. He was attended by the ship's surgeon, and subsequently removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

AN UNFORTUNATE POSTAL HAMAL.—Goossi Kasbar, aged thirty-five years, a hamal, employed in the Post Office, while walking along the foot-path near the Cathedral School, was accidentally knocked over by some of the boys belonging to the school, with the result that his right knee-cap was shattered. The unfortunate hamal is unable to recognise the lads who caused the injury. The man was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and treated.

ACCIDENT TO A CART-DRIVER.—On Wednesday afternoon, a Hindu cart-driver, named Mahadeo Ramsingh, was driving his labour-cart, No. 5,444, containing eight chests of bangles, along the Zackeria Musjid Road, when the ropes attached to the necks of the bullocks suddenly slipped off, with the result that the cart fell backwards, throwing the driver over it on his head and injuring him internally. He was picked up unconscious, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now lying as a patient.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Aria (Euphonium solo)	Maria Di Rohan	Donizetti.
Waltz	Marguerite	Godfrey.
Intermezzo	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagui.
Selection	Gabriella	Pizzi.
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Papilio	Pierce.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting) :—

March	Die Leibgarde	Hilge.
Overture	Hungarian	Bela.
Gavotte	Princess May	Kottaun.
Selection	Mariana	Keppey.
Valse	Ispahan	Royle.
Polka	Bagatelle	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Haji Cassum, a Mahomedan, of notorious character, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft in respect of three pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to Ladao Babaji, residing at Coombharwada. At 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, the accused entered the complainant's house, and having helped himself with three pieces of wearing apparel, was leaving the premises, when he was arrested by a policeman with the articles in his possession. The accused, against whom stood six previous convictions, was sentenced to undergo six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of a Mahomedan boy, named Aboo Backer Syed Dawood, aged three years, residing with his mother, at Parel Road. On Wednesday morning, the boy took his meal and went out to play. About half-an-hour afterwards the mother missing him, made a search and found him floating on the surface of the water in a tank about fifty yards away from the house. There are steps leading into the tank, and the body was found floating near the bottom steps. The mother picked him up, and thinking him to be alive took him to the J. J. Hospital, where on being examined, Aboo Bucker was pronounced to be dead. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was subsequently conveyed to the morgue. The jury returned a verdict that the death of deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a tank.

PENALTY FOR A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhondia Baji, a labourer, employed in the Government Central Press, was charged with having committed theft of two currency notes, of the value of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50, respectively, belonging to Sena Amroota, a Marwarree, residing at Thakordwar. On Wednesday night, the complainant, while going along Cowasji Patel Tank Road, happened to meet the accused in company of a boy, coming from the opposite direction. The boy, on seeing the Marwarree, laughed at him. This exasperated the Marwarree, who struck the boy with an umbrella. Accused interfered and abused the Marwarree for beating the boy. A scuffle took place between them, when, the Marwarree alleged, the accused stole the notes from his pocket. On an inquiry being made by the police, it was discovered that the charge was false, and was made with a view to bring the accused into trouble. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, discharged the accused, and fined the complainant Rs. 15, which he ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Mukunda bin Malhari, late revenue and police patel, and Ganesh Bapuji, late kulkarni of the village of Bibi, taluka Khed, in the Poona Collectorate, having been removed from their respective offices on account of grave misconduct, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE MONSOON.

THE s. s. Ocampo, which arrived here, on the 20th instant, from London, via Karachi, under the command of Captain H. T. C. Price, experienced usual monsoon weather.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Fazilka, which came in harbour, on the 20th instant, from Rangoon, met moderate monsoon weather in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather at the Malabar Coast.—Captain W. Millen, of the s.s. A. J. Balfour, which came in harbour, yesterday, from Barry, reports having experienced moderate monsoon.—The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nairung, which arrived here, on the 20th instant, from Rangoon, under the command of Captain J. Bullock, experienced moderate monsoon.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kilwa arrived here, on the 20th instant, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, under the command of Captain R. W. Gimblett. She experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea.

CAPTAIN RICHARDS, who has patented another life-buoy, which, it is stated, is an improvement on his machine recently so successfully tested at the Kidderpore Docks, gave an exhibition of his patent at the Calcutta Swimming Bath on Saturday. The new machine is designed on very similar lines to its predecessor, but is very much lighter in construction and more easily manageable.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S ESTATE.

SALEH MAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND ANOTHER VS. LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS.

THE applicants, Saleh Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others, sons of Moosabhoy Tharia, the deceased eldest son of the late Sir Tharia Topun, moved for the transfer to the Bombay High Court of an administration suit pending in the court of the British Consul-General for Zanzibar. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the applicants. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the first opponent, Lady Janbai; the second opponent had not been served; Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the third opponent; the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the fourth opponent; while the fifth opponent, the Official Assignee, the receiver of the estate, appeared in person.

The application for the transfer which was made through Mr. Byramjee Darashah Nariman, the constituted attorney of the applicants, stated that, on the 18th May, 1893, a suit was filed in Bombay for the administration of the estate of the late Sir Tharia Topun and for the recovery of the amounts due by the first defendant to the estate. In respect of the same, a rule nisi and an interim injunction was granted, which came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Fulton, on the 29th June, 1893, when Mr. N. C. Macleod was appointed receiver of the estate, with power to wind up any business carried on by the deceased. Applicant was informed that Lady Janbai, in face of the rule nisi, had made an application to the Zanzibar Consular Court in May, 1893, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the property of Sir Tharia Topun from the first applicant and plaintiff, who was superintending the business of the firm at that place. That application being opposed by the plaintiff, the Zanzibar Court had appointed a provisional manager of the estate. Subsequently, and with a view to protecting the estate at Zanzibar, an administration suit had been filed there in the Consular Court, the plaintiff alleging that, since that time, Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co. had been appointed by the court the receivers of the estate. Since the appointment of Mr. Macleod as receiver by the Bombay Court, letters had passed between the solicitors for the parties at Bombay and Zanzibar with reference to Mr. Macleod obtaining possession of the estate at Zanzibar, he having obtained possession of the property in Bombay. On Mr. C. A. Turner having returned to Bombay and having been appointed receiver in place of Mr. Macleod, the plaintiffs had been advised to apply to their Lordships for the transfer of the suit filed in the Zanzibar Consular Court to Bombay, in order to avoid the inconvenience attending two separate but exactly similar suits in the two different courts, and the difficulty experienced by the receiver in obtaining possession of the Zanzibar property. The whole of the parties to the suits were resident in Bombay, and the plaintiffs were anxious to have the transfer effected, as it would save expense and inconvenience to all concerned, it being feared that the Zanzibar Court might deal with the estate in a manner conflicting the law and equity as administered in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment at the close of counsel's arguments, said :—" This is an application made for the transfer to this High Court of the administration suit No. 275 of 1893, pending in the Court of her Majesty's Consul-General for Zanzibar. It has not been contended by Mr. Anderson, who, on behalf of a defendant, Lady Janbai, has appeared to oppose the rule nisi, that this court is without jurisdiction to transfer. The jurisdiction exists by virtue of Section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure and clause 13 of the Consular Letters Patent. The Code of Civil Procedure is applied to the court of the Consul-General by the order of her Majesty the Queen-in-Council of the 29th November, 1884, (published in the Bombay " Government Gazette" of the 30th April, 1885, p. 533), to have effect under Section 21 of the order as if Zanzibar were a zillah or district in the Presidency of Bombay; and the Consul-General is to be deemed the District Judge. It is not denied that the Zanzibar suit deals with similar questions to those raised in a later suit No. 255 of 1893 pending in this High Court. The latter is also an administration suit, and is brought by the sole plaintiff in the Zanzibar suit, and by other plaintiffs against Lady Janbai, the sole defendant in the Zanzibar suit, and against other defendants. Both suits being administration suits, relating to the same estate, it is presumably desirable that they should, if possible, be heard together or by the same judge—Zambaco vs. Casavetti L.R. 11 Equity, 439. The question remains whether the Zanzibar suit should be transferred to this High Court. We answer the question affirmatively for the following reasons :—If both suits are heard here the right of appeal would lie in both to the same court. There is a much fuller representation of parties interested in the estate in the Bombay suit. The High Court has appointed a receiver of the whole estate, including the part at Zanzibar. It is argued that inconvenience will occur from the need of appointing an agent at Zanzibar to act for the receiver: but this is an ordinary proceeding—see Kerr on Receivers, 3rd edn., 100, Seton on Decrees, 5th edn., 681, and the cases cited, such as Keys vs. Keys, 1 Beavan., 425. The expense and inconvenience of issuing commissions to examine witnesses at Zanzibar have also been urged. But to this Mr. Inverarity, who supports the rule, replies that such commissions must be issued in the Bombay suit. The defendants Rajabai and Fatmabai wish the transfer to be made; and the only party interested in the estate who opposes it is the Lady Janbai. For these reasons we now make the rule absolute; and by consent of all parties direct that all the costs be paid out of the estate."

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 22.

[Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice STARLING.]

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

162-10642-93—Payne G and S Reginald Gilbert and other vs Shaik Noor Kassum.

371-25526-93—Payne G and S—Meherally Mahomed Patel vs Shaik Noor Kassum.

395-26883-93—Mathubhai and J—Kara Vusonjee vs Kavasjee Eduljee Dunbah and another.

443-31371—93—Chalk W and S—Caries Gustavus Haschke and others vs Esak Ahmed—Dikshit and H. Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

754—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria vs Marianbai alias Dabibai—Ardesir H and D.

763—Roughton and B—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy vs Charles Agnew Turner—Payne G and S.

801—Chalk W and S—Kooshaba Hurry vs Muncherjee Bamonjee Panthakey—Bicknell M and M.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Shall Causes.

22-1734-94—Ganeshdas Ramnarayen and others vs Luchmi narayen and another—Bhaishunker and K.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

108-92—Ardasir, H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S—Little, S N and B and Wadia and G—Part heard.

629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Casinath Thacker—Chalk, W and S.

390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal —Mansukla1, D and J.

407-91—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk, W and S.

268-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

154-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Jannmahomed.

76-93—Mansukla1, D and J—Bai Dahi alias Nanivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas and another—Muljee and R, and Little, S, N and B.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes

75-92—Nanu and H—Manvel Henriques vs Joseph Agostinho Chaves—M H Khan—Part heard.

81-94—Ardasir, H and D—Standard Oil Co. and others vs Ramjee Moorarjee—Chalk, W and S.

95-94—Ardasir, H and D—Ardesir Framjee and others vs Merwanjee Hormusjee Mody—Edgelow and G.

96-94—Bhaishunker and K—Thaker Laljee Goculdas and another vs Ram Luxmon Khot and another—Payne, G and S.

88-94—Bicknell, M and M—Bai Soonabai vs Bai Ruttonbai and others—Bicknell, M and M.

121-94—Bicknell, M and M—Eduljee Shapoorjee vs Shirinbai and others—Ardasir, H and D, and Bhaishunker and K.

142-91—F P Pavri—Dewoobai vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—In person.

154-91—Bicknell, M and M—Jamsetji Framji Khathok vs Bhicajee and others—Nanu and H.

161-91—In person (a pauper)—Hoosein Hajee Rehimtoola vs Issak Mahomed—Tyebjee, D P and C.

315-92—Brown and M—Peerbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and others vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others—Craigie L and O.

DURING the forty-eight hours between Thursday and Saturday evenings, last week, eight cases of heat apoplexy occurred at Mian Mir. As already recorded, the sultriness of those two evenings was really terrible, and but for the cooler wind which set in at midnight, each night, the list of casualties would have been much longer.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Bilious affections, with all their concomitant annoyances induced by atmospheric changes, or too liberal diet, should be checked at once, or serious consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, accompanied by a disinclination for all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some alterative medicine. Let him at once send for a box of Holloway's Pills, a mild course of which will remove the symptoms, and speedily renew his usual healthful feeling. If the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 19th June, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi.—Rain at Thano Bula Khan 50 cents, average at 5 other stations 18·4 cents. Weather sultry. River at Kotri on 18th, 15 feet 11 inches against 10 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Rabi and late spring crops are being removed. Kharif sowings commenced. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet against 8 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Kharif operations and threshing of remiaining rabi crops progressing. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations all round. Rain in nine talukas, maximum 1 inch 61 cents. Fodder insufficient in three talukas. Cattle in good condition except in Sakrand.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water in Desert Canal increased. Agricultural operations started.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in three talukas, maximum 20 cents. Reaping of adhava mug crops commenced in the Sanghar talukas.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 5 inches 2 cents in Godhra, minimum 90 cents in Dohad; total for season, maximum 5 inches 94 cents in Godhra, minimum 90 cents in Dohad. Sowing operations commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 16th June 1894.)—Rain for week, maximum at Nadiad 4 inches 93 cents, minimum at Matar 2 inches 20 cents., average for the district 3 inches 60 cents; at Kaira rainfall after Saturday and till Tuesday 2 inches 7 cents; in talukas ranging from 2 inches 25 cents to 93 cents; for season maximum at Nadiad 4 inches 93 cents, minimum at Matar 2 inches 40 cents; average for the district 3 inches 77 cents. Sowing of kodra commenced. Lands are being prepared for other crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 7 inches 33 cents in Vagra, minimum 3 inches 12 cents in Hansot; for season maximum 10 inches 43 cents in Broach, minimum 3 inches 96 cents in Hansot. Preparations of lands for the season completed in parts. Sowing of cotton commenced in the Broach and Jambusar talukas. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For the week ending 16th June 1894).—Good rain throughout the district, maximum at Pardi 18 inches 21 cents, minimum at Olpad 3 inches 97 cents; for season maximum at Pardi 20 inches 20 cents, minimum at Olpad 4 inches 18 cents. Kharif sowing commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 20 cents; average in the district 1 inch 22 cents; for season at Dhulia 3 inches 16 cents; average in the district 2 inches 49 cents. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in all talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For the week ending 18th June 1894).—Rain throughout the district; at Nasik 95 cents, in other talukas maximum at Igatpuri 14 inches 21 cents and minimum at Nandgaon 20 cents; for season at Nasik 2 inches 29 cents; insufficient rain in the tracts east of Sinnar, east and north of Nasik and west of Dindori. Sowing of kharif crops delayed for want of sufficient moisture in Nasik. Preparing of land for the season continues. Sowing of cotton begun in Malegaon Nandgaon, and Baglan. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Agricultural cattle somewhat weak in Peint.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 19th, heavy on 17th; total of week 5·69 inches; total to date 37·54, being 3·48 above average. Abnormal temperature varied between the limits 5° cool on 17th and 1° warm on 19th. Vapour in air normal from 13th to 17th and excessive on 18th and 19th. Abnormal wind gradually veered from west on 13th round by north to east on 18th; wind normal on 19th. Thunder on 16th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station, Thana, 7 inches 32 cents, for season 15 inches 30 cents; rain in all talukas, maximum at Umbergaon 13 inches 19 cents, minimum at Mahim 7 inches 16 cents. Sowing of kharif crops nearly finished in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain everywhere, maximum 20 inches 13 cents at Pen, minimum 10 inches 67 cents at Mahad. Sowing operations in progress. Lands are being prepared for transplantation in six talukas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 30·43 inches in Rajapur, minimum 9·93 inches in Vengurla. Sowing operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters total 1 inch 30 cents; rain throughout the district except in talukas Bhimthadi; maximum 5 inches 40 cents at Mulshi and minimum 9 cents at Indapur; for season at district head-quarters total 4 inches 11 cents. Sowing of rice and nagli commenced in the Haveli, Junnar and Maval talukas and petha Ambegaon of the Khed taluka. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in the Karjat and Sevgaon talukas.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 16th June 1894).—Rain for week, Madha 1 inch 15 cents, Karmala 1 inch 21 cents and Sangola 1 cent; for season, Sholapur 77 cents, Barsi 2 inches 58 cents, Madha 1 inch 21 cents, Karmala 3 inches 92 cents, Phadharpur 62 cents, Sangola 70 cents and Malsiras 1 inch 47 cents; more rain wanted throughout the district. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Sowing of kharif crops retarded for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Madha taluka.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 3 inches 40 cents; in talukas maximum 12 inches 8 cents at Javli, minimum 22 cents at Man. Preparations of lands still continue. Sowing commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Rain from 5 to 40 cents in five and none in three talukas. Ploughing operations continue. Sowing retarded for want of moisture.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, ranging from 16 cents at Athni to 9 inches 48 cents at Chandgad. Rice sowing completed and sowing of other early crops commenced. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Ron, Nargund and Mundargi, varying from 1 inch 97 cents in Hangal to 5 cents in Gadag. Sowing of rice in progress, that of til and other minor crops commenced.

Kanara.—Rain general; at Karwar 9 inches 80 cents; in the district maximum at Bhatkal 14 inches 41 cents, minimum at Haliyal 2 inches 4 cents. Sowing in progress. Young rice plants thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 14 inches 29 cents; total 14 inches 76 cents. Aricultural operations stopped owing to continued heavy rains.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Rain 6 inches 79 cents; total for season 8 inches 34 cents;

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

THE setting in of the rains, to which a break in the weather has latterly succeeded, has been followed by more activity in several branches of our export trade than prevailed in what is generally the busy season. A large business in Cotton, in which shippers have participated to a considerable extent has been passing during the past week; while transactions in Oil Seeds, stimulated by improvement in the markets on the other side, have been daily upon a large scale, the feeling having been firm at a material advance in prices of Rapeseed. The Wheat market, however, has become quiet again, with but little doing for export. Exchange has been quiet but steady on the whole, and rates, after fluctuating within narrow limits, close 1-32d. higher for Bank Bills than they ruled a week ago, but the same for Credits. The Money Market is easy. Four per cent. Government Paper has declined 1-8 per cent. Freights are dull, with very little demand from shippers, rates for this month being generally 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton, and for July-August shipment 6d. per ton lower. Business in Imports has been upon a smaller scale since the rains commenced, up-country demand not having set in yet; but prices generally show no quotable change.

MONEY.—Although the reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates at the beginning of last week in presence of the further large addition to the Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement of Affairs then made known was followed by a further reduction last Thursday, making the Bank's minimum stand at 5 per cent., the Returns issued on Monday again showed an increase in the Balance, though to the much smaller extent of 5¼ lakhs, at 222¼ lakhs. In the week covered by the Returns there had again been a considerable addition to Private Deposits; but this was partly counter-balanced by an increase of 7 lakhs in Bills Discounted and some increase in Loans, the net falling off in trade requirements having been thereby reduced to some 8¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 43 lakhs in the week preceding. No further change in the Bank's rates has been made to-day; and the minimum, therefore, remains at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened steadier last Friday at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, for ready and forward, and at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits; but as usual on a mail-day, we heard of but little business passing either way. The amount of Merchants' Bills offering continued to be very limited, and the enquiry for Bank remittance by merchants was much the same. Gold had been offering again; but we did not hear of much having been sold, as sellers could not obtain their prices; and at the close rates were quiet but steady. The market opened on Saturday at 1s. 1 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, at which a little was done, and rates having come firmer from Calcutta, they hardened here slightly, and 1s. 1 1-16d. for forward Telegraphic was given. The rate then receded to 1s. 1 1-32d., but recovered to 1s. 1 1-16d. Three months' sight Credits was 1s. 1 5-32d. throughout the day, at which also a little was placed; but the business passing either way was limited. On Monday there was a quiet feeling at opening, at 1s. 1 1-32 to 1-16d., a moderate amount being given thereat, Calcutta also coming firm at the above quotations ready, and 1s. 1 1-16d. forward, but the bullion dealers, finding they were unable to get the price they wanted for Gold, turned round as buyers of Gold and Bank Paper, and rates weakened in consequence to 1s. 1d. Three months' Credits declined in sympathy to 1s. 1 1-8d.; but little was done. The market opened again quiet on the following day, at 1s. 1d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, at which a moderate amount was given at the opening, both ready and forward; but the supply of Mercantile Bills having again been very limited, and bullion dealers coming out as buyers of *Exchange* the market receded slightly, and the rate for three months' sight Credits, became 1s. 1 3-32d., at which a moderate amount was done. Rates rallied however, towards the close, and the market left off steadier. Yesterday, a quiet feeling again prevailed at opening at 1s. 0 31-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 3-32d., for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of the former having been taken by the bazaar; while a few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 1 3-32d. From Calcutta, quotations came 1-32d. higher than the opening rates here, and later on, 1s. 1d. was offered for Telegraphic, for forward transfer, without, however, finding takers. To-day, the market opened at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-32d. at three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a few Bills were placed; but for Bank remittance there was no enquiry for any position. From Calcutta rates were reported about 1-16d. higher than those ruling here which hardened slightly 1-16d. having been available for ready Bank Demand and 1-32 to 1-16d. for forward Telegraphic. A fair amount of re-sale Bank Bills and Gold was reported to be offering, on the basis of 1s. 1 3-32d. Demand; but not much was placed as buyers would not operate, except at 1-32d. higher; and rates closed very steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 1-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-16d.	,,
Do. 4 ,,	1s. 1 3-32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 1 5-32d.	,,
Credit 3 ,,	1s. 1 5-32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 1 3-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 1¼d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	1·38¼	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1·39¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 105 1-16 for Fours, both for Money and Account, and remained steady at this level throughout the day, at which also it left off in both positions. 3½ per Cents were quoted, at closing, at 102. On Saturday, the market continued steady at the opening price of 105 1-16 for Fours, for cash and the settlement, during the day; but at the close the rate weakened a little, and 105 was quoted, with 102½ named for 3½ per Cents. Fours were first quoted on Monday at 105 1-16 for Money and Account; but the market soon showed signs of weakness, and the rate declined to 104¾, in both positions, at which it remained until near the close when 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted, at 104 13-16. For 3½ per Cents 102 was named. On Tuesday, the market opened at the previous evening's final quotations for Fours for Money and Account; but a weak feeling prevailed again, and bargains were booked for the settlement at 104 5-8, with many sellers at this price, which was also the closing quotation for cash and the settlement at the end of the month, 102 remained the rate for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday, early business was done in Fours at 100 9-16 and 100 5-8 for Account, but thereafter the feeling improved in sympathy with Calcutta, and the price advanced to 104 13-16 for cash and the settlement, this advance being maintained to the close; 102 having been still quoted for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday's closing price was quoted for Fours at opening this morning, and subsequently 105 and 104¾ was done for the June and July settlements, respectively; but the market weakened afterwards, and 104 15-16 was the closing rate for Money and Account; 102 being still named for 3½ per Cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. higher at 119. Port Trust Bonds have advanced 3-8 per cent. to 104 5-8

SHARES.—On several days during the past week there has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill Scrip; and also to a smaller extent in Press Shares, the result in both cases having been much more in sellers' favour than the other way. In Miscellaneous Shares there has been next to nothing doing, and prices generally are unchanged. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we note an advance of Rs. 100 in Khangaum Mill shares; of Rs. 75 in Madras United; of Rs. 25 in Bombay United; of Rs. 20 each in Sholapur, and Presidency; of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 10 in Central India; of Rs. 5 each in Morarji Gokaldas, James Greaves, Hindustan, Colaba Land and Mill, and Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas, while on the other hand, Queen have declined Rs. 25; Oriental, Rs. 20; Swadeshi, Rs. 15; Western India, Rs. 10; Alliance and Connaught, Rs. 5 each; Mazagon, Rs. 3½; and Goolburga, Rs. 2½. In Press Shares Albert of Karachi have advanced Rs. 50; Sind, Rs. 30; Prince of Wales, Rs. 22½; Mofussil, Rs. 12½; and Bombay Cotton, and Colaba, Rs. 2½ each; while New Berar have declined Rs. 10; and Volkarts, Rs. 5. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 10 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the heavy rain in the earlier part of the week under review, retail sales of staple *Grey Goods* have been checked; while it will be some time before the up-country demand can be felt, and consequently business has been upon a smaller scale. Prices, however, show no change to speak of; and Stocks are about the same as before. In *Bleached Goods* only a small business has been done, on the basis of previous rates; and less in *Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed Goods*, prices of which are the same as before. Of *Locally-made Goods* a few Zanzibar lots have changed hands at hardening rates. The week's Clearances of *Imported Goods* are estimated at 2,700 packages; and of *Local* about 1,500 bales.

YARN.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady at last week's rates, only a moderate business having been reported. The China Market for *Local Spinnings* has assumed a very steady appearance, and the Sales for the fortnight ending on last Tuesday have aggregated 20,000 bales there, with Exchange at Rs. 191½. China buyers here have operated very freely and a large business has transpired; while rates have advanced about 1-8 anna per lb. Spinners are firmer at the close, and demand still higher prices. Calcutta also has taken up a few lots of 20s, 6s, and 10s; and 16s also have attracted considerable attention. The week's Sales are put down at 6,000 bales; and the market closed firm and advancing at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	... No. 6s	Mule As.	4½	to	4 5-8	per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,,	4 5 8	,,	4 7/8	,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,,	4 7/8	,,	5¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,,	5	,,	5¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,,	5¾	,,	6 1-16	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,,	5 7/8	,,	6¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,,	6⅜	,,	6¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,,	7¼	,,	7¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 40s	,,	8¼			,,

METALS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Yellow Metal* in a steady market, and on the basis of last week's rates; but *Copper* has been in but small request and quiet in tone, though unchanged in value. *Iron* has been in moderate demand and steady at last quotations.

COAL.—No business of importance has taken place in this mineral during the past week. Some *Powell's Duffryn*, July-August shipment, or *Great Western Navigation*, at sellers' option, in the same position, was sold at Rs. 15¼ per ton; and some *Japan* Coal, for ready delivery at Rs. 12¼ per ton. Importers are now asking for Powell's Duffryn, June-July, and July-August shipment Rs. 16¼ and Rs. 16¼, respectively. Davison's West Hartley could be had for any shipment. We quote:—

Powell's Duffryn..Rs. 17 per ton. ready Rs. 16¼ forward.
Cardiff ..... ,, 17 ,, Rs. 16 do.
Japan..... ,, 12¼ ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A good demand both from shippers and local spinners was felt for this staple at the close of last week, and a large business was done in both directions in a steady market, though at a slight reduction in rates. The enquiry has since continued and considerable purchases have been reported daily, though much more has been done by the Mills than by exporters, who, however, have bought freely for the time of year, the feeling having remained steady. About 7,000 bales have been taken for export, consisting of Oomra descriptions. Dhollera-Bhownugger, Dharwar, Broach, Compta Ginned, and Bengal; while the Mills have bought some 11,000 bales of the same descriptions and a little Westerns. This evening, the market closed steady, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 34,000 bales, compared with 45,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 35,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the arrivals of new Cotton to date show a decrease of 14,000 bales as against the receipts for the same time last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb.—C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	174—2 15-16d.
Do. F. G.	,,	158—2 21-32d.
Do. Good	,,	148—2 17-32d.
Belatee, Fine	,,	182—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	173—2 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	,,	176—2 31-32d.
Do. Good	,,	170—2¾d.
Broach, Fine,	,,	225—3¾d.
Do. Good	,,	210—3 17-32d.
Oomra F. Good	,,	183—3 1-16d.
Do. Good	,,	178—3d.
Dhollera, Fine	,,	203—3 13-32d.
Do. F. G.	,,	191—3 7-32d.
Do. Good	,,	185—3 3-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	,,	193—3¼d.
Western ,,	,,	189—3 3-16d.

The Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	278,500	235,000
Berar	271,000	251,000
Barsi and Nugger	93,500	79,000
Bengals	254,500	190,000
Hingunghat	3,500	7,500
Persian and Sind	59,000	39,500
Dhollera	317,500	430,500
Broach	129,000	189,000
Compta and Dharwar	101,000	97,000
Westerns and Madras	8,000	11,000
Total	1,515,500	1,529,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	31,921	36,257	41,956
From 1st January to 20th June	1,389,176	1,396,238	1,490,297
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,381	12,953	28,193
From 1st January to 20th June	707,665	668,809	795,421
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,015	1,496	6,440
From 1st January to 20th June	101,153	103,741	116,864

WHEAT.—Transactions in this staple were upon a moderate scale to the end of last week, and the tone of the market steady; but since then the feeling has become quiet again, and the volume of export business passing from day to day has been small. Prices of *Delhi* have fluctuated to the extent of one anna per cwt., other descriptions having shown no movement, and we quote as follows:

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4	1	0	per cwt
Do. 85 ,,	,, 3	15	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 3	12	0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 3	5	0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 3	13	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3	10	0	,,
Hard Red	,, 3	8	0	,,

SEEDS.—In sympathy with improved markets on the other side, a large business has been done daily here by exporters, the feeling having been firm throughout, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*—particularly the latter—have advanced on several days, our closing rates this evening being:—

	Rs.		Rs.	
Linseed	7-15-0	to	8-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	6-2-0	,,	6-4-0	,,
Do. Do. Cawnpore	6-0-0	,,	6-2-0	,,
Do. Red Do.	5-14-0	,,	6-1-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	78,920	254,473	328,327
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th June	2,238,532	4,901,871	7,419,870
Linseed for the week	72,783	90,582	38,769
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th June	4,782,649	3,510,944	3,143,859
Rapeseed for the week	82,503	73,195	47,175
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th June	2,718,966	3,578,577	1,064,489
Gingellyseed for the week	1,069	1,791	2,337
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th June	740,231	939,625	839,621

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	13,000	166,252	216,437
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th June	1,271,178	3,219,264	6,604,488
Linseed for the week	133,792	174,893	15,990
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th June	4,029,182	3,013,263	2,660,661
Rapeseed for the week	33,172	124,831	31,511
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th June	2,116,620	2,882,096	756,648
Gingellyseed for the week	2,001	72	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th June	866,017	1,074,036	891,062

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

EVANS—June 21, at the European General Hospital, Bombay Margaret Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. A. J. Evans, of Church Gate Street, Bombay. Funeral will leave the house this afternoon, at 4-1 p.m., and will reach Sewree Cemetery, at 5 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

FASKEN—THUILLIER—June 6, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon A N Spens, Captain W H Fasken, 10th Bengal Lancers, to Lillian Emmeline, elder daughter of Colonel H R Thuillier, C I E, R E, Surveyor General of India.

DEATH.

MACKAY—June 16, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjiling Charles Mackay, Tonzsong Tea Estate, Darjiling, late of Inverness, Scotland.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1894.

THE sympathy exhibited in Parliament by Mr. Samuel Smith towards the Rev. A. W. Prautch because of the "martyrdom" he has suffered, will, doubtless, be extended to Mr. Prautch's colleagues in the famous *Bombay Guardian* defamation case which terminated yesterday. The Secretary of State was asked, some weeks ago, by the Member for Flintshire, whether "the Rev. A. W. Prautch, a young Bombay missionary, had been sent to prison for a month for denouncing the conduct of the Government in professing to close the licensed opium dens and allowing the opening of unlicensed places of a similar character." Mr. Fowler referred his interrogator to the Bombay newspapers, and said that he had telegraphed to the Government of Bombay for full particulars, which should be supplied to Mr. Smith when he repeated his question. When the news of this interrogation reached us we refrained from explaining, for the benefit of Mr. Smith and his friends at home, what a mistaken view of the whole case they entertained—a view chiefly obtained from reading the comments upon it in the missionary organ of the three defendants then remaining untried. We deferred an exposure of the misrepresentations of the veracious journal in question, pending the conclusion of the whole trial, for although not contrary to the strict letter of the law it would have been against its spirit to have discussed the merits or demerits of the judgment in Mr. Prautch's case, whilst his colleagues awaited trial for the same offence—defamation of the character of Dhamji Lakmichand, the manager of the business of Jadowji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer for Bombay. The hearing having terminated yesterday afternoon we are in a position to speak freely of the proceedings, which we have reported with considerable fulness from time to time. Passing over in silent contempt the libelous assertion of the implicated journal that we and our morning contemporary have been "well paid" to make these reports tell as much as possible in favour of the prosecution, we will, with all brevity, explain the main facts of the case. Up to the end of last July three separate farms or licenses were granted by Government in respect of the sale of opium to shops for chundul smoking and the sale to shops for the manufacture of madat. There were ten or eleven licensed shops for the sale of chundul in Bombay, up to the time named, when Government—yielding to pressure by agitators at home, altogether unacquainted with the Indian people and their needs—stopped the license of the chundul and madat shops. The inevitable effect followed—chundul-khanas or clubs sprang up in abundance. The legality of these places was tested by a prosecution instituted last October by the Opium Department. The alleged manager and certain persons found in one of the clubs were charged before one of the Presidency Magistrates with being in possession of a larger quantity of the drug than the rules of the department allowed. The prosecution failed, it being held that if a number of persons wished to buy two tolas of opium each there was nothing in law to prevent their turning that opium into chundul at one manufacture and dividing the proceeds afterwards. The legal status of the clubs having thus been upheld they continued to flourish, and the noisy agitators who had clamoured for the closing of the licensed shops found that the shops had been superseded by clubs not under official purview, and therefore giving no adequate security for order, or against the congregating of suspicious characters. Thereupon, Messrs. Prautch, Mansukhlal, and Hudson—three of the accused—visited the opium clubs and described what they had seen in an article appearing in the *Bombay Guardian*, on January 6 last. In this they alleged that the smoking dens were all supplied with opium in large quantities by the licensee, although he only had the legal right to supply opium in quantities of two tolas. They also charged the then Opium Inspector, Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir, with being cognisant of the existence of the clubs, and doing nothing to stop them—an absurd complaint in view of the unsuccessful steps taken by the Inspector a few weeks previously to have the clubs declared illegal.

The allegations in question meeting with deserved contempt, Messrs. Prautch and Mansukhlal sought for further "evidence" as to the misdeeds of the Opium Department. Of course, they succeeded, for when "evidence" to bear out a particular theory is required it is very easy in Bombay to obtain it, under certain conditions that need not be detailed. Amoo Mea and Sayid Gosh gave to Messrs. Prautch, Mansukhlal, and Dyer the information upon which they founded the defamatory article appearing in their organ on January 20 last, over their facsimile signatures, and that of Mr. Hudson, who accepted their version of what they had seen and heard. The article was counter-signed by Mr. A. S. Dyer, the editor of the paper, who wrote the cross headings to the article, which he entitled "Further Fraud by the Bombay Opium Department." Amongst other statements contained in the article, there were three upon which the prosecutor based his case—that Damji Lakhmichand had illegally sent opium to Mahim for the manufacture of chundul and sold it through his own servants to the smoking dens open during the Mahomedan fair, held at Christmas time. They also "called for the adequate punishment of Damji," and invited Lord Harris to institute "a thorough and impartial investigation conducted by others than officials, in order to further bring to light the existing fraud and want of integrity on the part of the Opium Department and to punish the criminals." The four accused were jointly charged with defamation before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but holding that there had been no conspiracy, Mr. Cooper decided to try each one of the quartette separately, and the case against Mr. Prautch was first proceeded with. The defence was that the imputations concerning complainant were true and that they were made in good faith for the public good. The complainant utterly denied the imputations cast upon him, and the onus of proof lay with the defendants. Their chief witnesses were Sayid Gosh, a hack victoria-driver, and Amoo Mea, who called himself a law agent and estate broker. Both were frequenters of the chundul clubs, and both were paid for acting as guides to defendants in their detective operations. Sayid Gosh told defendants that when he was managing the club of one Rahimtula at Mahim, he went to one of the shops of the complainant, who handed to him a large quantity of opium for conveyance by him to the club at Mahim to be used for making chundul. He further stated that at various times while he was assisting in the club, opium in considerable quantities was brought from the licensed shop. The amateur detectives, according to Mr. Hudson, "thought it best to make further enquiries and have these statements corroborated before doing anything else." They, thereupon, went to the police, who informed them that before taking any steps they would have to communicate with the Opium Department. The missionaries, however, refused to have anything to do with the Department, the officers of which they were accusing of complicity, and so dispensing with all further investigation—save another visit to Mahim on the part of Mr. Prautch—they published the figments obtained from their two witnesses with dogmatic assurances of their authenticity. The statements made by Amoo Mea and Sayid Gosh to defendants, when on their tour of investigation, differed as much from their evidence when the case against Mr. Prautch was heard, as the latter's testimony did from their evidence in Mr. Mansukhlal's case. The evidence given by Amoo Mea in Mansukhlal's case in particular, was strangely contradictory when compared with his previous statements, and the Magistrate described his deposition as "a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end." This interesting witness (in whose exposure of the alleged connivance of the Opium Department in allowing more than the proper quantity of the drug to be supplied was so implicitly relied on by defendants) had, a few weeks earlier, in conjuction with fifteen other consumers, signed a petition to the Collector, asking that "the members of the club should be granted a license for obtaining from the licensed shopkeeper forty-two tolas of opium for twenty-one men at two tolas each." The evidence for the prosecution conclusively showed that the Opium Department placed every facility in the way of the accused to obtain information about the chundul clubs. The defendants' colleagues not being able to adduce any satisfactory reasons for publishing the article on the uncorroborated testimony of Amoo Mea, Mr. Cooper held that the article was not published in good faith, and fined Mr. Prautch Rs. 201. In default of payment he underwent a month's simple imprisonment in the House of Correction.

At this stage the prosecution generously offered not to press the charge against the other defendants, if they would tender an apology, complainant having no desire to be vindictive. Such a ready escape from easy "martyrdom" did not suit the purpose of men anxious above all things to create a sensation on the minds of a certain section of the public at home. They refused the offer, Mr. Dyer remarking he would stand by what he had written. A fund was started to defray the expenses of a visit to England by Mr. Prautch, so as to enable him to stand before the British public as a deeply persecuted and injured man. In the absence of Mr. Cooper the remaining three accused—Messrs. Mansukhlal, Dyer, and Hudson—were tried by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sanders-Slater. Although the evidence for the prosecution was in each instance taken as read, the dilatory tactics adopted by the defendants and the mass of irrelevant evidence called by them has so prolonged the hearing that it occupied in all twenty-one days. Mr. Mansukhlal—whose European patronyme is Ward—especially distinguished himself by the tediousness of his defence, the irrelevancy of his witnesses, and his rude and pompous bearing towards the court. On one occasion he described Lord Colin Campbell, the counsel for the prosecution, "ungentlemanly and mean," and on another, attributed the halting and unsatisfactory nature of the evidence of some chundul smokers he had called, to the presence in court of opium officials who he absurdly alleged "grinned at and frightened them." The case against Mr. Mansukhlal ended on the 13th instant, when Mr. Slater, after carefully reviewing the evidence, fined the accused Rs. 250. Mr. Mansukhlal asked what was the alternative punishment as he would not and could not pay. He was, thereupon, committed to prison for one month for contempt of court, the Magistrate pointing out that such committal would not relieve defendant from liability for the amount of the fine. Yesterday in default of paying a fine of Rs. 200 Mr. Dyer was sent to the House of Correction for a month, and Mr. Hudson, failing to pay a fine of Rs. 20, was sentenced to undergo a like punishment for seven days. The frivolous cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution and the calling of evidence for the defence, extended the trials to an extent that sadly interfered with the business of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, the object being manifestly to play to the gallery at home. This is the first case in which the amazing fictions palmed off on the good faith of easy-going people in England by missionaries "of the most eager and least instructed class" have been brought to the test of investigation in a court of justice, and they have been proved up to the hilt to be founded on bare-faced and impudent lying. Of course, it is not to be supposed that the missionaries of this kind invent the lies; but it is shown that their gullibility leads them to swallow open-mouthed every lie they hear which fits in with their pre-conceived prejudices, and to retail them with loud voiced asseveration as indubitable truths. There is the less excuse for the victims of their own folly in the cases so long pending in the Presidency Court seeing that missionaries of this school gravely informed Lord Brassey and the members of the Opium Commission that all opium smokers—like Amoo Mea and Sayid Gosh—are to a man hopeless liars, and that it is impossible to believe a word they say. But of such were the witnesses they tendered for the defence—with the result that all four of the misguided and reckless defendants have been convicted of defamation and sentenced to fine or imprisonment.

MR. T. H. HOLLAND in the "Records of the Geological Survey of India" for May, just issued, publishes his report on the Gohna landslip, the effects of which are just now anxiously awaited. Mr. Holland reminds the general reader of the fact that the folding of the Himalayan range having continued to times geologically recent, if not still in action, there has resulted a condition of strain—frequently manifesting and relieving itself by earthquakes—and of steep slopes with rushing torrents frequently resulting in landslips. When subsequently the inequalities of level have been sufficiently reduced by denudation the slopes will be more stable, rivers less violent, and the scenery tamer. But until then of course the curious traveller will have opportunities of seeing landslips such as that Mr. Holland reports upon and of looking for the effects of the potential energy of the water accumulating in the Gohna lake. The lake in the beginning of March was two and three-quarters of a mile long at the widest part, and covered three hundred and seventy acres, and in front of this the landslip of last September dammed the water-course, of the Birahi Ganga river, thus converting the valley into this vast lake. The water rose at the rate of six inches a day behind this obstruction before the rains came, and now it is rising by feet. When full it will overflow or wash away part of the natural dam, and how soon that may be no one can safely foretell though it is expected in August. If the rush of the water into the valleys below cause no fatality people will consider themselves fortunate, and to avoid it every possible precaution is being taken. Mr. Holland anticipates that at any rate there will be preserved a lake three and-a-half miles long and a mile and a quarter wide, whose destruction by gradual erosion of the dam and silting up of the basin, though a matter of time geologically considered short, will be sufficiently slow for what historically may be called a permanent lake.

ACCORDING to Anglo-Chinese papers the rising in Manchuria does not seem likely to assume any serious proportions, and is, no doubt by this time practically at an end. But it affords an apt illustration of the ease with which natives of the East are led into mischief. Prophecies as to the overthrow of Governments has led to disaster in India, and in China prophecies as to changes of Government have occasioned and periodically do lead to upheavals in which those who seek an improvement meet the reverse. The rising in Manchuria was originated by the distribution of a pamphlet in which the end of the present dynasty is foreshadowed. Not content with this the seer enters into more minute details. He declares that Yunnan and Kueichow are to be the first provinces lost to the Empire. Later, China is to be divided into three kingdoms. The woods are to be cleared from Purple Mountain and the waters of Lotus Lake are to be dried up before peace shall be established. The woods were cleared from Purple Mountain many years ago, and there are times when Lotus Lake is nearly all converted into dry ground, but the circulation of such writings at Kiukiang, Wuhu, N

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup :—

La Fleche	1
Callistrate	2
Cypria	3

AGITATION AGAINST THE LORDS.

At a conference of two thousand delegates of the National Liberal Association, held at Leeds, a resolution was adopted with enthusiasm to abolish the right of the Lords to veto the Bills sent up by the Commons.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A strong bimetallic League has been formed a Shanghai.

THE CZAREWITCH.

The Czarewitch has arrived in London.

THE CONGO QUESTION : GERMANY APPEASED.

It is understood that Great Britain, in order to appease Germany, abandons the Clause of the Congo Treaty regarding the strip of territory between Tanganyika and Albert Edward Nyanza, Germany on her part conceding to Great Britain the right to lay a cable through the territory in question.

PARIS, JUNE 21.

The French Press anticipate that England will give France satisfaction equal to that afforded to Germany in the Congo Treaty.

A PAPAL ENCYCLICAL ON THE REUNION OF THE CHURCHES.

ROME, JUNE 20.

An important Encyclical has been issued by the Pope in which his Holiness says that at the close of his life he desires to urge the union of all Churches, and addresses himself especially to the Eastern Protestant Churches, which he exhorts to return to the ancient Church and unite in one faith and one charity based upon the Gospel.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The s.s. Australia with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left Suez, at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

THRESHING MACHINE TESTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

It has been decided by all local Governments, on the suggestion of the Government of India, to give a trial to threshing machines for agricultural purposes in the district.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

The following is a detailed list of horses to be bought by the Army Remount Department during the present financial year :—Australian horses, Calcutta, 660 ; Madras, 288 ; and Bombay, 235. 160 Arabs and Persians, and 700 country-breds will also be bought, and certain remount officers will shortly be deputed to buy them.

FAMINE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

It has been reported that the people already relieved in the Central Provinces are women and children and people, not belonging to agricultural classes. No deaths have yet taken place from starvation.

MR. WIGLEY'S APPOINTMENT.

The Financial Department have refused to sanction the proposal that Mr. Wigley, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, should be placed on special duty, in connection with the Railway Bill, and legislation with regard to the Bill in question will, therefore, be postponed for some time.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It has been now decided, as his Excellency the Viceroy has to-day passed final orders, to hold the first meeting of the Council, on Thursday, July 12.

According to present plans the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure will be introduced by the Hon. Mr. Macdonnel, and the Volunteers Bill by General Brackenbury, at the first meeting of his Excellency the Viceroy's Council.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

There are now three vacancies among the officers at Gilgit, caused by the death of Colonel MacHutchins, and the departure, shortly, on furlough, of Captain Powell and Lieutenant Douglas. These vacancies will be filled up at early dates.

THE INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The members of the Indian Mining Association met Mr. Grundy, Inspector, from Home, yesterday. Messrs. Grey, Allan, Arthur. Gemmell, Simson, Cable, and Dr. King were present. All spoke in opposition to any interference with the labour question in Indian mines, maintaining that arbitrary legislation by the House of Commons would be detrimental to the coal industry. Mr. Grundy heard all, but made no comment.

THE BURMA MAIL.

The Burma mail was sent off, by a special, yesterday, to reach Bombay in time for Europe.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21.

The demarcation of the Afghan Frontier from Khyber to Asmar has been postponed until the autumn.

THE RE-IMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES.

In reference to the rumour in the Calcutta and Bombay bazaars that cotton duties will be re-imposed to-morrow, the *Pioneer* says that the Government of India has no intention whatever of even proposing such an imposition for six months to come.

THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The manifesto of the Indian Currency Association will be issued this week, but the Government of India having declined to be a party to any correspondence reflecting on the action of the Secretary of State for India, the manifesto instead of being addressed to the Finance Secretary, will take the form of a circular from the executive members of the Association.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

The *Pioneer* says :—It is now well understood in Madras that the celebrated memorandum on Simultaneous Examinations was the work of Sir Henry Stokes, written in the intervals of packing his last portmanteau.

MILITARY HONOURS AT ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

In reference to the "popery incident" at Madras, which was recently referred to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency has issued orders that British soldiers are not to render honours at Roman Catholic religious ceremonies.

PAPER-CHASE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 21.

A successful paper-chase came off, at Yerrowda this evening. There were about sixty riders. A large number of spectators, including his Excellency Lord Harris, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Nairne, were present. The run, over excellent ground, was for about four miles, including thirteen jumps. The run enabled the spectators to see the greater part of it as it occupied the open ground round Yerrowda. Mrs. Lemesurier led a great part of the distance, bringing her horse along in fine style. Captains Cox and Gabb and Mr. Benwell came in almost together, at a spanking pace. Several falls took place, but no serious injuries occurred.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Sarvajanik Sabha proposes holding a public meeting for the purpose of protesting against the Secretary of State's despatch on the simultaneous examinations, on Sunday next. A memorial to Parliament will be adopted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 21.

The s.s. Shanghai arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 21.

Mail steamer Valetta from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	101
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7/8
Bar Silver	28 9-16

MORE TREES WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article on the drainage of Bombay is very instructive. But besides artificial drainage there is a natural and less expensive one. I mean the cultivation of trees that lap up water in large quantities and throw it out at nights. Prominent among these is the eucalyptus and the casuarina, commonly called the fir—one large tree of the former will draw and pump out several tons of water, and in the course of ten years would be invaluable for firewood. There are a few splendid specimens of this kind here. In Australia hundreds of miles of swamps have been made fertile and fever eradicated from as many villages. I am surprised the Forest Department and others don't see to this. In Bangalore and along the Madras line thousands can be seen, and seeds and seedlings can easily be got from Ooty. If this is done it will save many a poor family in the Konkan and low-lying districts from

Panchgani, June 19. FEVER.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain T. Leigh, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Anthony, Mr and Mrs A H and 2 children	Hargreaves, Miss L
Cook, Mr J	O'Brien, Mr J
Cowson, Mr J	Pruthomed, Mr A
Dinshaw, Mr M Dustoor	Ruttonjee, Mr K
Grieves, Mr	Sartorius, Col G C
Marsh, Mr W	Slack, Mrs
Macpherson, Mr D J	Woodward, Mr
MacAlpine, Mr	Young, Mr S G

FOR BRINDISI.

Azizur Rahman Khan, Mr	Molesworth, Lieut R P
Adge, Major A	Nazir Ali Khan, Sahib Zada
Carter, Lieut G L	Syler, Mrs
Gunion, Mr R H	

FOR ADEN.—Deloncle, Mr

THE following passengers have been engaged :—

Per s s Ganges, Captain G W Atkinson, 29th June, 1894.

For London.—Mr and Mrs Horace Bell ; Rev J W Cassels ; Mr and Mrs Ashdown and 2 children; Mr C T Scovell ; Mr A B Jackson ; Mr H H Dewick ; Mrs Penny ; Rev F E Jeffrey ; Mrs Jeffrey and 2 infts ; Mr J M McLaughlin ; Mrs McLaughlin ; Lieut E W R Paul ; Mr A E Cochene ; Mr Ross M Logan ; Mr J Coates ; Mr Butcher ; Mr Hexton ; Mr and Mrs J B Bilderbeck ; Mr J S Forbes ; Lieut R M Barff ; Major Bell Irving ; Lieut W A F McTaggart ; Lieut A C Perkins ; Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col R T Imple Wright ; Mr Dods ; Mr G W L Caine ; Mr H C Taylor ; Mr and Mrs Thorne ; Vety-Lieut H T Pease ; Capt Gurgloster ; Col and Mrs R Gardiner ; Mr Reese ; and Capt A C Currie.

For Brindisi—Mr A J Bromley ; Major H D Fanshawe ; Mr W Fiddian ; Mr Fevin ; Miss Heath ; Mr A J Grant ; Mrs Rooke and infant ; Mrs Cummins ; and Surg-Col Ffrench Mullen.

For Aden—Major Hicks.

Per s s Suan, Captain H Weighell, 6th July, 1894.

For London—Mr G B Partridge ; Rev and Mrs Gilbertson ; Mr J P Wildeblood ; Mr F O Dryer ; Mr W Chase ; Col C Strahan ; Mr J Young ; Mr ; and Mrs J A Dalton ; Mr Lewis ; Mr Souter Robinson ; Mr H Webster ; Mr Edwards ; Mr F M Bowden ; Mr F W Morton ; Major B Banatine Allason ; Mr Noad ; Mr Buckle ; Lieut V H L Scratchley ; and Mr Wollaston.

For Brindisi—Mr C Lecon.

Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D G Worcester, 13th July, 1894.

For London—Mr J H Gwynne ; Colonel C T Lane ; Surg-Capt H S Peake ; Mr Walstencroft ; Mr and Mrs Middleton ; Mr H G Richardson ; Major H Read ; Mr W A M Duncan ; Col A C Toker, Hon T Allen ; Mr Ward ; Mr Cumming ; Mr Wallach ; Lieut Chitty ; Mr J Pratt ; Mrs L Johnson, Mr H C Shindan ; Major Anderson ; Mr J Knox Wight ; Mr Pholon ; Lieut Ricketts ; Mr Mitchell ; Miss Mitchell ; Mrs A F Gordon ; Mr J H A Ivens ; Mr C P Bird ; Mr W Jenkins ; Mr Day ; Lieut Waterfield ; Mr and Mrs C Hill ; Mrs Hill's Sister ; Mr Greenall ; Mr C A Radice ; Mr S P Tates ; Capt Arwood ; Capt Kennedy ; Mr S s Rita ; and Capt W R Little.

For Brindisi—Mr W E Meare.

Per s s Assam, Captain T F Creery, 20th July, 1894.

For London—Surg-Major C Henderson ; Mr Saunders ; Mr A C Hankin ; Rev W B Handfort ; Mr R Macconachie ; Capt T Jermyn ; Surg-Col G Thomson ; Lieut-Col C A Mercer ; Mr and Mrs S H Butler ; Lieut C H Davies ; Mr H N Wright ; and Capt H Mallen.

For Brindisi—Mr H Kenyon ; and Capt F G R Ostrehan.

Per s s Oriental, Captain L H Moule, 27th July, 1894.

For London—Captain Birch ; Mr Frank Muir ; Mr F L O'Callaghan ; Mr and Mrs Duncan and child ; Mr D Calman ; Capt A E Leslie ; Mr T D Mackenzie ; Mr J Denman ; Major C R Hoskyn ; Mr P C Lyon ; Major Hobday ; Mr C E Stotherd ; Lieut E Brandreth ; Mr Briggs ; Mr W B Wright ; Mrs K Adams ; Mr C A Smith ; Mr E B Harris ; Mr W Symes ; Dr Moriarty ; Mr J G Sylass ; Major G Henriques ; Mr Mallet ; Col D M Campbell ; Mr C H Maskie ; Maj C W Macdonald ; Mr and Mrs H J A Bowden ; Mr C A Leggatt ; Mr Lowis ; Mr R Gallaway ; and Lt R A F Kingscote.

For Brindisi.—Col E A Ellis ; Lieut R F Knox ; Capt W L Conran ; Surg-Capt F D Thomson ; Maj-Genl R Blundell-Hollinghead-Blundell ; Capt F A Blyth, ; Mr and Mrs George Cotton ; and Mr A H L Fraser.

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 3rd August, 1894.

For London—Mr W H L Impey ; Capt A Barrett ; Lieut Hon C J Bruce and Mr. Pope.

For Brindisi—Mr W M Young ; Mr J B Rawlins ; Major J W Hogge ; Mr C May Arnold ; and Mrs Arnold.

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 10th August, 1894.

For London—Col J E Sanderman ; Surg-Col J M'Conaghy ; Mr W Egerton ; Mr H S Lawrence ; Mrs Spencer child, inft and ayah ; Mr C Hillhill ; Mrs Thompson ; Master Kirkpatrick and Mr Kirpatrick.

For Brindisi—Mr E R Henry ; Lieut J R Hill ; Mr R F Young ; and Capt Leyburn.

Per s s Assam, Captain T Leigh, 17th August, 1894.

For London—Mr H A Acworth ; Major J Burn Murdock ; Mr E A Lugard ; Miss Lugard ; Mr G C Walker ; Mr Justice Rampini ; and Mrs A Sharpe.

Per s s Hydaspes, Captain J L Parfitt, 24th August, 1894.

For Brindisi—Lieut H T Thacker.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 31st August, 1894.

Major W S Hewett.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HOCKEY.

THE Gymkhana will play the Rangers F. C. to-day Start at 5-30 p.m. sharp. The Gymkhana will wear coloured jerseys, and the Rangers white—

GYMKHANA.	RANGERS F. C.
D. F. Tulloch (captain).	J. Waller (captain).
H. C. S. Clarke.	T. J. Reid.
E. H. Hickman.	J. E. P. White.
L. S. Hudson.	E. Good.
B. J. M. Locke.	G. F. Lund.
T. L. Roberts.	F. Blodwell.
W. H. [illegible]dle.	H. Peters.
T. H. Thorburn.	J. L. Joyce.
T. O. S. Seagram.	F. W. Martin.
G. G. Thatcher.	H. C. W. Fido.
A. R. Willcock.	G. Kelly.
H. O. Coates.	T. Potts.
C. F. Levick.	C. Aldridge.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 20.

10 p.m.	83·0

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	83·6

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE dispute in connection with the late Sir Tharia Topun's estate is being protracted by his relatives both in Bombay and at Zanzibar. An administration suit is pending before the Bombay High Court, and a similar one in the Court of the British Consul General for Zanzibar, the opposing parties being Lady Janbai, widow of Sir Tharia Topun, and the heirs and representatives of Moosabhoy Tharia, the deceased eldest son of Sir Tharia. The latter had applied that the administration suit at Zanzibar should be transferred to the Bombay High Court, but Lady Janbai opposed the application. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade have decided that the Zanzibar suit should be transferred to Bombay, for if both suits are heard here, the right of appeal in both would lie to the same Court ; and there is a much fuller representation of parties interested in the estate in the Bombay suit. The High Court has also appointed a receiver of the whole estate, including the part at Zanzibar.

THE marine court-of-enquiry continued yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court to investigate the circumstances under which a boiler tube suddenly became out of joint on board the s. s. Mahanadi, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Company, on the 10th instant, when the steamer was off Jyghar, on the Ratnagherry coast. Mr. Nicholson acting Government Solicitor, submitted further evidence. Mr. E. R. Smetham, solicitor, examined the witnesses on behalf of the owners the captain, and the engineers of the Mahanadi. The further enquiry stands adjourned until this (Frday) morning.

TELEGRAMS received yesterday from China report the sales of Bombay yarns during the last fortnight at 12,500 bales at Hongkong and 6,500 bales at Shanghai. Exchange at the former port was quoted at Rs. 192 per 100 dollars, and at the latter at Rs. 262 per 100 taels. Prices of yarns were one to two dollars per bale higher.

MR. J. K. SPENCE, I.C.S., on return to duty will act as Commissioner, N. D., pending further orders, and Mr. W. Porteous, on relief, will take up his substantive appointment as Collector and District Magistrate, Poona.

MR. H. F. SILCOCK, I.C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate of Thana.

MR. A. LUCAS, I.C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough for one month and fifteen days.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. L. T. Jones, M.B., has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Kaira, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Herbert, F.R.C.S., transferred.

THE services of Mr. H. F. Beale, Assoc. M.I.C.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Educational Department for temporary employment as Professor of Civil Engineering at the College of Science, Poona, Mr. F. L. Sprott being during the time promoted to the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

THE market rate of exchange for the second quarter of 1894-95 has been fixed by Government at 1s. 1 5-16d., the percentage of salary admissible on account of exchange compensation allowance in the quarter being Rs. 17-9-8.

THE services of Mr. A. Shewan, I.C.S., Administrator, Rajpipla State, have been placed at the disposal of the Government, in the Judicial Department.

IN addition to his own duties, Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Forest Settlement Officer, Sind, will do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Karachi.

PRIVILEGE leave for three months has been granted to Mr. W. J. Holland, District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

PENDING the reversion to British service of Mr. A. Shewan, I.C.S., Mr. G. Jacob, I.C.S., and Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I.C.S., on the retirement of Mr. S. Hammick, will act as substantive *pro tem* Session Judges at Ahmedabad, the former being appointed Third Grade Judge and the latter Joint Judge.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in the Surat District.

KHAN BAHADUR K. M. KHARSEDJI, Third Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to India within the period of his leave.

Dr. P. Peterson has been appointed Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, in succession to Mr. M. MacMillan, Mr. Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, has been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at the College, in the Fourth Grade of the Educational Department.

THE Government of India has decided that the exchange compensation payable to an officer in the employment of a Foreign State, while on privilege leave, should be distributed according to the rule of proportion between the foreign employe and Government.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the recommendation of the Commissary-General, Madras, to depute Lieutenant E. J. Watson, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, and Honorary Lieutenant Mills, Deputy Assistant Commissary, to commence the work of the adjustment of the outstandings in the Myingyan District, consequent on the defalcations that have occurred.

THE Gohna lake and dam are now under the closest observation, and all necessary steps have been taken to issue due warnings to people in the valley below the landslip. The progress of percolation through the dam, and its effect on the upper strata are particularly being noted.

THE services of a native official we hear, will be lent by the Imperial Government to the Poonch State to fill the post of Prime Minister which has been rendered vacant by the death of Mian Nizam Din.

MATTERS are expected to go most smoothly in connection with the delimitation of the Indo-Afghan frontier, as the Amir's latest communication with the Government of India show clearly that his Highness desires to carry out completely the arrangement made with Sir H. M. Durand last autumn.

MAJOR H. R. ROSSITER has been selected to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry of the Madras Command, subject to any change that may be introduced on the impending reorganisation of the Presidency Commands, Madras Government, and proceeded to Bangalore to take up his appointment.

THE "Eed" passed off quietly at Sialkot as elsewhere in spite of an incident which threatened to disturb the Muhammadan community. On the night of the 14th, some Muhammadans employed in the east cemetery discovered a young pig in the cemetery well which is used by a large number of people. The police were informed by the insulted Muhammadans, who thought it was the act of a budmash who wanted to wound their feelings. On enquiry, however, it was found that the presence of the animal in the well was due to an accident, while a large number of young pigs were trying to get some drinking water on the previous evening, and the Muhammadans on learning the facts of the case were thoroughly satisfied.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week, ended 9th June, was 235, against 243 and 228 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 23. There were 15 deaths from cholera against 15 and 13 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were 17 deaths from small-pox during the week against 22 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 92 and 13, respectively, against 78 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·3 per mille perannum against 20·6, the mean of the last five years.

THE Government has sanctioned the proposals of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey for the Survey training of karnams and revenue inspectors in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavary, Kistna, Anantapur, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, and Tanjore during the official year 1894-95. This will complete the training of the karnams throughout the Presidency as those in the remaining districts were taken in hand during the last official year. The total cost for training during the current year is estimated at Rs. 24,806

THE Kolar gold fields section of the Madras Railway, from Bowringpet to Mysore Mines Terminus, has been opened for traffic.

MR. LAWRENCE ETHELBERT CANDLER, of the Military Accounts Department, Eastern Circle, Calcutta, whose mysterious disappearance after receiving his pay for the month of April has already been reported, is a native of County Durham, and served for a number of years in the Border Regiment, from which corps he purchased his discharge to enter the Accounts Department in 1883. He was then serving as a lance-corporal hospital writer in the Station Hospital at Dum Dum. His promotion in the Military Accounts Department was very rapid, though his conduct of late has not been quite satisfactory.

THE death, at Hyderabad, of Mir Mahomed Hussain, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the N.-W. Provinces, is reported. He has been serving, however, for the last two years as Director of Agriculture in the Nizam's Government. He was an excellent specimen of the enlightened Mahomedan official of the best type. Educated at the Cirencester College he entered the Agricultural Department in 1885, and was posted to the charge of the Cawnpore Farm, and many in these Provinces who have been over that insitution when it was in his hands, will have a vivid recollection of the keen interest he took in every experiment that was being carried on, the pleasure it gave him to show and explain everything to a visitor. He was the author, too, of an excellent treatise on our Difficulties and Wants in India, a short volume on the economic and social problems of the day that attracted much attention when it came out, and which those who have not read it might usefully consult even now. He also published treatises on the subject of Technical Education and on Famine Relief Works. In 1889, Mir Mahomed Hussain was appointed a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and in 1891 his services were lent to the Nizam's Government for the working up of an Agricultural Department in the Hyderabad State. His death seems to have been due to the repeated attacks of a malarious fever which he could not shake off.

A SAD bathing accident occurred in the Karachi harbour, on Tuesday week, which resulted in the death of a young man, a European, named Millar, a Civil mechanic stationed at Manora. It appears that Millar and a friend, a namesake of his, were having a bath near the Telegraph Pier at Manora, neither of them being able to swim much. They were not long in the water when the deceased was observed by his companion to be struggling in the water and trying to get back to the Pier. He at once went to his rescue, but as soon as he got within reach of the drowning man he was at once seized by him, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that he managed to free himself and regain the Pier in safety. In the meantime Millar sank, and as a strong ebb tide was running out at the time, it is just possible the body was carried out to sea. The spot where the accident took place is said to be a very dangerous one for swimming, as a strong under current prevails there. Another accident occurred at this same spot last year, when a servant of Lieutenant Cartwright was drowned.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, for the week ended 9th June, were Rs. 10,23,646. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,50,848. Decrease, Rs. 27,202. Miles open, week ended 9th June, 1894, 1,659. Corresponding week last year, 1,6104. Increase, 484. Per mile open, week ended 9th June, 1894, Rs. 617. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 653. Decrease, Rs. 36. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 9th June, 1894, Rs. 2,58,25,421. From 1st January, 1893, to 9th June, 1893, Rs. 2,38,14,994. Increase, Rs. 20,10,427.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma, in a resolution on the police administration, "takes this opportunity of expressing his high opinion of the general conduct of the Upper Burma Military Police, both in barracks and in the field." Of the Rangoon Police he says it is particularly satisfactory to note that the property stolen has decreased by 52 per cent. while the recoveries have increased to 56 per cent. At the same time there has been a marked decrease in assault cases, and an increase in the rate of convictions. "Altogether the results of the police working in Rangoon are decidedly good."

THE *Pioneer* writes :—We deeply regret to hear, by telegraph, from London, of the death of Lady Straight, the wife of Sir Douglas Straight, who succumbed to a long and incurable illness on Monday last. A woman richly endowed with charm of presence and manner, and with natural cleverness, on which there had been grafted many an accomplishment, she will be remembered and regretted long in this country, and particularly, of course, at Allahabad, where her hospitable house was for so many years the centre of the social system. The sympathy of the public throughout these Provinces will go out to Sir Douglas Straight in his irreparable misfortune.

THE regret felt by experienced Canal officers at the reductions made in the annual grant for irrigation purposes—due, of course, to the financial embarrassments of the Government—has not been loudly expressed, remarks a contemporary, but it is very real. Those officers know how greatly the country benefits by the making of canals ; how the people prosper where water for their crops is assured ; and how the State benefits by its revenue being assured. Moreover, save in exceptional cases, the interest earned on the capital invested in Canals is so large, in spite of the low rates charged to the cultivating classes, that the Government would be justified in spending lavishly every year on emergent projects. As much as 40 per cent. accrues in some districts, while in others it varies from 10 to 20. The Chenab Canal, the latest work of any importance, has resulted in the fertilising of a large area before uncultivated, and the eagerness with which settlers have applied for allotments of land proves that the people will respond to all efforts made by the State to better their material condition. But, unfortunately, this and other projects cannot be carried to completion as the Finance Minister has to curtail all expenditure of Public Works, and in order to contract the currency has to maintain excessively large cash balances in the treasuries. So it must be for some time to come, and as the annual provincial irrigation reports come before him he must feel chagrin at not being able to put out his money with the certainty of getting a return which would satisfy a professional usurer. The last of these reports refers to Sind canals during the year 1892-93, when, although the inundations from the Indus were excessive, the net revenue on capital outlay was nearly 12 per cent. Over 1,200,000 acres were irrigated, and the estimated value of the produce derived from this area amounted to 451 lakhs of rupees. The Sind irrigation works could be greatly extended with advantage to the cultivators, but there is no chance of this being done until the rupee rehabilitated. The indirect loss to India from the suspension of irrigation works will soon be calculated by crores ; we can only hope that when the present financial pressure has passed away, a liberal policy will be followed in regard to all the projects now shelved. Private enterprise may be trusted to look after new railways ; the construction of canals must of necessity remain in the hands of the State.

ICELAND is to be visited by a commission of doctors, who are to study the question of leprosy in that country. A sum of money to defray the cost of the expedition, which will take place on the 6th of July next, has been voted by the Danish Assembly. According to the last statistics on the subject, there were 50 lepers in Iceland in 1889, but it is thought that in reality the number is greater. Among the members of the expedition will be Dr. Eichmuller of Paris, and Dr. Neisser of Breslau.

THE CASUALTY ON BOARD THE S. S. MAHANADI.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE marine court-of-enquiry, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate president ; Mr. W. Wilson, Superintending Engineer, P. and O. S. N. Company ; and Mr. James Bowack, Superintendent, Bombay and Persian S. N. Company ; resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the enquiry in connection with the casualty which occurred on board the s. s. Mahanadi, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Company, on the 10th instant, and resulted in the death of five native firemen in consequence of a boiler tube suddenly becoming out of joint when the vessel was off Jyghar, on the Ratnagherry coast.

Mr. Nicholson, acting Government solicitor, represented the Crown, while Mr. E. R. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the owners, captain, and engineers of the Mahanadi.

Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Dabash, chief engineer of the Mahanadi, being further examined by Mr. Smetham, said that when the tube first moved out of the boiler, he thought it would come out slowly. The smoke-box door would be forced open before the tube touched it. The aslant position of the detached tube on the floor must have been caused by the heavy rolling of the vessel. A leaky tube was a common occurrence on board ship. As a rule, it was easily remedied. There was no reason for the witness to anticipate that this was a more serious leakage.

Further examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that the friction caused by the velocity of steam and water upon the interior of the pipe must have drawn the tube into the pumping boiler. The slightly oval shape at one of the ends of the tube was caused by its falling on the floor of the stoke-hole.

In answer to questions from the Court, witness explained that the leakage was between the tube hole and the end of the tube.

Abdul Rahman Munshi, third engineer on board the Mahanadi, being examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was in the service of the P. and O. Company before he was employed by Messrs. Shepherd and Company for whom he had worked for two years and-a-half. On the day of the accident, while he was on his watch, he heard a loud hissing noise. He could not make out where it came from. He inquired of a fireman who told him that the noise proceeded from a leak in a tube. Witness then reported the matter to the second engineer, who replied he was going to see what was the matter, and witness proceeded to report the matter to the chief engineer. The latter replied that he had been informed of it by a fireman, and was proceeding to inspect the leak. The chief and the second engineers went into the engine-room and entered the stoke-hole with witness. Two firemen and a coal-trimmer were present at the time. The smoke-box was opened, and the chief engineer looked into it with a light. Witness also peeped in. A tube was leaking at the time. The chief engineer ordered the fires to be drawn. Witness closed the smoke-box and turned the handle. Witness and second engineer turned the right and left handles respectively. Witness heard a hissing noise from which he guessed that steam was escaping. By this time the chief engineer must have gone to the deck. The second engineer was below at the time. Witness went to work at the donkey-engine, but left on finding that the second engineer was working at it. He saw hot water on the plate about fifteen minutes after he had heard the hissing noise. No instructions were given to reduce the steam in the other boiler when orders were given to draw fires from the port boiler. Witness himself intended to open the safety valve, but before he could do it the accident took place.

Dossabhai Bhicaji, second engineer of the Mahanadi, being examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that on the day in question he was on watch from 8 o'clock in the morning till noon. He discovered the leak between 11-45 and noon. He considered the leak was so slight at first that a mere accumulation of salt would stop it.

Further enquiry was then adjourned until this (Friday) morning.

UNIVERSITY *VS.* TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the present time when the question of higher University education *vs* technical or industrial education is being so much discussed by the press, and is engaging the serious attention of Government, it will not be, I believe, out of place here to enquire into the practical results achieved by our University man on the one hand, and the technically or industrially educated man on the other. The former, with few exceptions, has been conspicuous up to the present time for standing on his rights politically, or clapping his hands at a theosophical lecture, or the National Congress. The sturdy independence of a Cromwell or Macaulay is on his brain, while the brave deeds of his forefathers sung at a Sunday lecture stimulates him into political enthusiasm for the rest of the week. But the Sunday lecturer and the Congress preacher must move to create a fresh sensation elsewhere, leaving the cooled-down enthusiast to apply for the humble post of an assistant, "now vacant, under your Honour's kind control, and for the bestowal of which as in duty bound he shall always pray." If his Honour, "in his renowned mercy, deign to look favourably on his humble petition," your petitioner will undertake to denounce the Theosophists and the Congressionists in the tram-car with unabated breath, and sing the praise of the benign Government ; or, unlike his forefathers, stay at home with commendable warlike activity should the riots break out to interfere with his clerical devotion to the said duties. Thus, Sir, the student of history and poetry learns and lives, with occasional outbursts of political enthusiasm, doing himself every little good, and none whatever to the country or the people at large.

We will now watch the career of the technically or industrially educated natives. These include the engineer, the spinner and the weaver, the merchant, the contractor, and the artisan, who have all in a quiet way contributed to the industrial development and prosperity of the country. The railways and the workshops and other engineering works, as also our cotton spinning and weaving mills, and other factories and industrial establishments have been started or been assisted in starting, and worked by people who have not, as a body, figured in any political movement nor fought for so-called rights and privileges. The *Indian Textile Journal* is the only technical publication of its kind in the country, but it may be said to have done far more good than hundreds of so-called newspapers on political rights and political wrongs, which have, at best, created discontent and disaffection, and yet they have been chiefly started by the very people, who have been brought up at schools and colleges established by the British Government. The immense good done to the country by our industrial kings who have had no higher University training is far more substantial and permanent than all the rhetorical speeches poured forth on young minds at Town Halls and on the platforms of National Congresses.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 21. INDUSTRY.

THE SEWING MACHINE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report published in the *Bombay Gazette*, of the 16th instant, re the injunction obtained against us, at Colombo, by the Singer Manufacturing Company, you will be good enough to oblige us by inserting the following in justice to ourselves and our business interests. The Singer Company wishes the public to believe that the use of the sign-board deceived a Mr. Mullinger. The judge, however, in his judgment denies that their allegation on this point has been proved. His Honour's remarks are as follows :—"Reading against the Defendant Company, therefore, the evidence only of what has occurred since 1st February, 1893, I must hold there is not sufficient evidence to prove that the use of the sign-board has, in fact, deceived into the alleged belief, or did induce a purchase since that date." We have appealed against the decision to the Supreme Court, at Colombo, and till then we refrain from having our say in the matter. We may, however, mention that the damages claimed by the Singer Company were rupees one thousand, and the sum of rupees ten was awarded to them.—Yours, &c.,

For the Sewing Machines Company, Limited,

R. N. RUSTOMJI & Co.,

June 20, 1894. Agents.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEIGH, 2nd P. V. R., having been compelled to retire from the Volunteers owing to ill-health, the Government of India have permitted him to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps after retirement, and have also conveyed an expression of their appreciation of the services rendered by him to the cause of volunteering in the Punjab, observing that he has been an officer in the corps since 1877, besides serving previously in the ranks and the Royal Artillery, and has officiated as Commandant, rendering efficient and valuable services.

DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER IN THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN*.

CONVICTION OF THE REMAINING ACCUSED.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in two separate cases, in which Mr. Alfred S. Dyer, printer and publisher of the *Bombay Guardian*, and Mr. Thos. Hudson, a Methodist missionary, stood charged with publishing an article in the *Bombay Guardian*, on the 20th January last, containing certain allegations calculated to harm the reputation of Damji Lukhmichand, manager to Jadowji Khodidas, opium farmer for the town of Bombay.

Mr. K. R. Cama, of Messrs. Thakordas, Dhuramsi, and Kama, solicitors, appeared for the complainant ; while the accused appeared in person.

DECISION IN MR. DYER'S CASE.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, in giving his decision in the case against Mr. Dyer, said :—The accused, Alfred Stace Dyer, is charged under section 501 of the Indian Penal Code, that he on or about the 20th January, 1894, at Bombay, being printer and publisher of a weekly newspaper called the "Bombay Guardian," did print certain imputations defamatory of one Damji Lakhmichand contained in an article headed "Further Frauds by the Bombay Opium Department," intending to harm, or knowing, or having good reason to believe, that the said imputations would harm his reputation. In proof that the accused is the printer and publisher of the "Bombay Guardian" the prosecution have put in certified copies of two declarations made by the accused,

which I have felt it deserves. The accused seemed to imagine that there is something about the trade of one who is licensed to sell opium which deprives him of the protection ordinarily afforded to his fellow-subjects. He said that no man who carries on this trade must mind being called disagreeable names. He must get out of the way. Whether this is so or not, this article does not confine itself to calling complainant disagreeable names, but falsely accuses him of a criminal offence. It lies upon a person, who makes such an accusation, either to justify his action or to abide by the ordinary consequences of it. The accused has entirely failed—in fact, he has not attemptod—to justify his part in this attack upon the character of the complainant, and he must therefore abide by the consequences of his act. Though the accused relies upon the 1st, 3rd, 8th and 9th exceptions to Section 499, in the absence of truth in the allegations, and as I shall show of good faith in himself, I have no option. I must convict him of defamation, and I do so. In considering, however, what sentence I must pass upon him, I cannot fail to see that there is considerable difference between his case and those of Messrs. Prantch and Mansukhlal. Mr. Hudson, though a signatory of the article, was not one of the writers of it. He states that he had very strong reasons to believe that the imputations made were true, and he appears to me to have acted unadvisedly upon the information which he obtained, backed up by the confidence which he had in Mr. Prantch. He therefore, in my opinion, acted without due care and attention, and deprived himself of any defence which good faith would have afforded him. The complainant was willing, after the decision in Mr. Prantch's case had restored his reputation, to accept an apology from the rest of the accused, and to withdraw these proceedings; but whilst the accused has not acknowledged his fault and apologised for it to the complainant, he has taken up the most dignified position which was otherwise open to him, he has altogether refrained from attempting to disprove the charge against himself either by cross-examination of the witnesses for the complainant, or by calling evidence on his own behalf. He has been content to criticise the evidence for the prosecution, and lay before the court the reasons which induced him to join in this attack upon the complainant. Under these circumstances, I think that I would not be erring on the side of leniency. I order the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 only.

Mr. Hudson: Would your worship give me an alternative punishment for the fine?

The Magistrate: Yes; seven days' simple imprisonment.

MILITARY NEWS.

FURLOUGH to Europe for twelve months has been granted to the Rev. H. W. Griffith, M. A., Chaplain of Karachi.

LIEUT. HENRY SYDNEY JONES has been gazetted Captain of the 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Goodwin promoted.

LIEUT. C. F. HAROLD, Wing Officer, 27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion), Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

LIEUT. R. H. B. ANDERSON, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

A COURT-MARTIAL, consisting of Major H. G. Purdon, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, a Captain and a Subaltern of the regiment, will assemble at the Officers' Mess, Colaba, to-morrow (Saturday), for the trial of Gunner J. Burke, 20th Southern Division, R. A.

THE REV. L. M. HASLOPE, M. A., acting Chaplain of Byculla, will take up the appointment of Chaplain of Ghorepuri, Poona, on the return of the Rev. J. A. Sellar, M. A., from leave; the Rev. W. W. Baillie, B. A. on return from leave to be Chaplain of Dharwar.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. H. NICHOLSON, C.B., A.-D.-C. to the Queen, General List Infantry, officiating in Command of the Deesa District, has been confirmed in his appointment to command a Second Class District, vice Major-General G. F. Beville, C.B., vacating on expiry of the tenure of his command.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted by the Secretary of State to Major W. J. Orr, Staff Corps, four months, private affairs; Captain W. J. Peyton, C.M.G. Staff Corps, seven days, urgent private affairs; Lieut. W. Ayerst, Staff Corps, one month, private affairs; Sub-Conductor, J J McDonald, Public Works Department, one month, medical certificate.

GREAT FIRE AT MIAN MIR.

THE main building of the Medical Store Depot at Mian Mir was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th instant, and some two or three lakhs worth of implements and stores destroyed. The fire was first noticed about 12-30 a little after midnight, but the statements as to where it first broke out are very conflicting, some saying it began in one of the outside verandahs, others that smoke was seen issuing from the centre of the building. Mr. Warburton and Mr. Sydney Smith of the Punjab Police, who examined the site the next day, were, therefore, unable to decide whether it was the work of an incendiary or a case of spontaneous combustion. The building was full of sulphuric acid and other things of an inflammable nature. A military court of inquiry was, however, held, and came to the conclusion that it was an act of incendiarism, and that the fire originated in the verandah and was carried thence into the main building. Of course it may be so, but there is no actual proof upon which this opinion can be based, and the appearance of the wall between the verandah and the main building do not support it.

The theory is, however, supported by the fact that it was just at this season of the year that incendiary fires have occurred previously in Government Depots in the Punjab, and also by the report that a dismissed employe had been heard to utter threats that he would burn the stores. The chaukidar's statement also was to the effect that he first noticed the fire in the verandah. On the other hand, the weather had been intensely hot that night until just before the fire was noticed, and a case of spontaneous combustion of just such materials as were stored in this building was reported only the other day on the Railway.

A good deal of valuable stores were saved intact, as well as the medical instruments in a damaged condition.

All the troops were turned out to the fire, with the exception of adequate guards placed upon the barracks and arms—a wise precaution which ought to be observed at all fires. The fire engine of the Highlanders worked uncommonly well; but that of the Gunners broke down. Fortunately there was plenty of water available, as the canal ditch close to the building happened to be full at the time. The strong wind blowing prevented any hopes of saving the building, and the main attempts to those in charge of the operations was to prevent the conflagration spreading to the still more important equipment godown which was in great danger. In this they were fortunately successful.

As it was the night of the Id, when disturbances had been expected in many places, the outbreak of the fire was naturally regarded as more than usually suspicious, and a company of troops were kept under arms for the rest of the night, but nothing whatever occurred.

Great negligence has, we think, been shown by the authorities in guarding these stores. The Depot consists of general buildings containing many lakhs of rupees worth of stores and for their protection at night only one chaukidar was, we are told, employed. The Medical Store Keeper had, we believe, often represented the inadequacy of the protection, and applied for a British or Native Infantry guard but without avail. Of course *after* the fire had occurred, and after the usual shower of telegrams a guard of twenty men was sanctioned to look after the ruins. Some picked men of the Lahore Police have been deputed to the assistance of the Mian Mir police in investigating the matter, and the D. S. P. is giving the case his personal attention as well.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DISFIGURING THE STATUE OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—Persons driving through the Chepauk Park were astonished lately to find that the statue of the Queen-Empress had been disfigured the other night by some individual, or individuals, who had painted in white the Iyengar *namam* on the forehead of the statue. A representative from our office went to Chepauk and saw the statue, which bore traces of having been disfigured in the manner described, though some one had managed to rub out the greater portion of the *namam* mark. There were also very distinct patches of red and white paint on the dress. The Commissioner of Police, up to the time of our representative calling on him, had received no information about the incident. He promised, however, to have enquiries made into the matter. We hope the police will succeed in bringing to book the persons who perpetrated this stupid and disloyal act.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred, on the night of 14th instant, in Srinagar, at Tankipura, near Raja Amar Singh's garden. About two hundred houses were burnt and one man was killed. The loss of property is report- ed to be very heavy.

THE MHOWRA ACT ADMINISTRATION.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, in his speech on the second reading of the Mhowra Bill, said:—"The passing of the Bill will put a stop to illicit distillation, and enable the Government to raise the duty. . . . . so that, owing to its dearness, drunkenness will diminish." Now let us see whether, since the Act came into force, drunkenness has diminished or not. Illicit distillation and illicit importation are the two chief complaints of the Government.

I will take illicit importation first; but before doing that I will describe the boundary of the Thana district. It is bounded on the west by sea, on the south and east by the English districts, on the north-west by the Dhurumpore State, and on the north by Damaun proper, and its sub-district Nagar-Havali in the interior. These two latter places are separated by a small tract of the Surat district, on which the Damaun Railway Station stands. The Portuguese Government, after the breaking up of the Treaty with the British, opened the salt pans in Damaun, and gave contract for liquor and outstill for a lump sum for both the districts, where one maund of salt can be had for 2 annas, and liquor of 60° U. P. at 2 annas a bottle, while on the borders of the English territory liquor was sold at 4 annas per bottle, and salt at about Rs. 3 per maund, of which Rs. 2-8 were paid as duty. The temptation now was too great for the people residing in the English districts to smuggle, seeing that they can get liquor as well as salt far cheaper in the Portuguese territory than in the English. People from far distant places of the English territory came to Damaun for salt and liquor, and tried to pass at midnight bags of salt or kegs of liquor, but on being detected by the sepoys, and not finding money to grease their palms, they were taken to the chowki. The smugglers, finding that their efforts were not very successful, entered Damaunr separately, and after taking bags of salt or kegs of liquor on their heads and sticks in their hands, left the place in gangs of 20 to 50, and on being opposed by the executive, they will put down their weights, and commence thrashing the sepoys with sticks. The sepoys did not like to be thrashed so unmercifully for a small salary, so most of them were allowed to go with bags of salt or kegs of liquor after they (the sepoys) had taken certain allowance from the smugglers. This having come to the knowledge, it is said, of the Collector of Surat, he sent Mr. Clarke, an Abkari Inspector, whom I have known to be a very honest and straightforward man, and who never preferred to get his hands greased from the liquor farmers or vendors, to guard the Surat frontier. The poor fellow, it is said, was also severely thrashed, and he had to remain in hospital for some days. This wanton impudence on the part of the smugglers could not be easily borne by the Government, so they placed a guard of nearly 500 men all round Damaun, and these were offered handsome rewards in cases where they could catch contraband liquor or salt. Thus the illicit importation into English territory was nearly stopped by the Government. But what have the Government done at Nagar-Havali, the interior sub-district of Damaun? There are no salt pans at Nagar-Havali, but there is such a strong demand for liquor from the English districts that the farmer could not spare liquor for to-morrow from what he has distilled to-day, though he has brought larger stills from Bombay. This contraband liquor is taken to Surat and Thana districts. It is first taken to Oomergaum in Thana, where the price is 4 annas per bottle, and from thence to further south as far as Dahanoo and Mahim, where the price is 4½ annas per bottle. Licit consumption in the English and Dhurumpore districts has decreased on account of this sort of illicit importation. The Dhurumpore State had made an agreement with the British Government to keep the same price as in the English district, but as there was much illicit importation in Dhurumpore, the Native State complained to the English Government about the decrease in its revenue. The English Government afterwards made them free from the agreement, and the Native State commenced selling at the reduced price of 2 annas per bottle. The Portuguese contractor, at the same time, reduced his rate to 1½ anna per bottle. Some of the inhabitants of Northern Thana, residing near the seashore, were distilling liquor illicitly; but they preferred cheap illicit importation, as they did not like to trouble themselves of soaking Mhowra flowers for some days and then to distil them. Government could not keep so strong a guard near Nagar-Havali as they had done near Damaun for the reasons that the area of Nagar-Havali is more than double of that of Damaun, and that they will have to incur heavy expenses for the illicit importation of liquor only. A small guard was kept here and there, some of them earning a monthly salary of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 by allowing to pass contraband liquor. Though such an heavy illicit importation takes place in the Thana district, still you will not find any mention about it in the Abkari Report for 1892-93, while the Surat Collectorate admits it in their report.

Now I come to illicit distillation, which occurs chiefly in those six inland sub-districts of Thana, where there is an abundance of Mhowra trees on Government grounds, facility for the offence being actually given in the very clause of the Mhowra Act, which will be seen from the extract from my letter published in the 'Abkari' last year:—

From the first and second sub-sections it is quite evident that one man, without a license, permit, or pass, can keep four seers, or eight pounds of Mhowra flowers, from which he can distil about eight bottles of seventy degrees under proof liquor, six bottles of sixty degrees under proof, or four bottles of 25 degrees under proof. This concession, as granted in the second sub-section, gives rise to three questions:—(1) Why will such a man make use of the Mhowra flowers collected from the Government trees in the manner I have described in the preceding sentence? (2) Why will he not keep them hid underneath the ground, to take them out whenever he wishes to distil them? (3) Why will he not sell them to another man who may wish to distil them as said before? Did not this contingency occur to the minds of the Select Committee? Is it not a remedy worse than the disease? Is it not possible that what I have surmised in the last paragraph of my memorial to the Viceroy will come to pass? I suppose that the member from whose mind the said sub-sections had originated must have been ignorant of the results that were likely to ensue, or humbugged the Council. When it is so, how will the Act secure the object which it seeks to attain? Did not the Select Committee happen to have thought about it? But why should they have directed their attention to it? They knew that they had sat as arbiters between Government and its subjects to arbitrate on a point of misunderstanding, and they did settle it. From this state of things it is quite manifest how ignorant the Legislative Councillors are when they assemble to frame laws and pass Acts, whether or not those laws and Acts will prove beneficial to both the Government and its subjects. How dangerous and ill-advised it is to trust the business of legislating to such men! The moment the mover of the Bill notified its introduction, the public strenuously raised its voice against the Bill. Under that circumstance the native non-official members ought to have considered that there must have been strong grounds at bottom for such a universal feeling of strong disapproval. They were in duty bound at the time to seek the help of experts to sift the reasons. They ought to have gone into the Thana district for investigation purposes, so as to discover the main cause of oppression which drives people to commit offences. They were off their duty and did nothing of the kind. They tacitly put their faith in whatever went forth from the mouth of the mover of the Bill. As far as I know, one member did not touch a most part of the papers laid on the table by the mover in support of his Bill. Another member came to one thought while in Bombay and to a quite different one while at Poona. A third member gave publicity to his views in an English daily even before the Bill was brought into the Council for discussion.

From the above it will be seen that instead of diminishing, the consumption is gradually increasing, and people day by day have become so bold and daring by the present policy of the Abkari administration that some day or other murders will take place in the struggle between the executive and the offenders. Who will be responsible for such murders, I do not know. It is reported from Oomergaum that one or two shops in that district have been plundered.

It will be seen from the particulars which I have given above, and which I have gathered by letters and personal enquiry that the motive of the Mhowra Act has totally failed, and I hope Government will not stick to its imprudent policy, but will entirely abolish the present farming system (which gives temptation to much corruption), and will drive out the fusel oil Mhowra liquor from the whole of the Thana and Colaba districts by placing toddy spirit of mild quality, which will give contentment to the people without touching the revenue.—Yours, &c.

June 20. P. B. DANTRA.

SOME few years ago, the French War Office determined to issue separate cooking utensils for each individual soldier when manœuvring or campaigning. After a sufficiently long trial, however, the new system is condemned. It is found that the rations, when subdivided so that every man has his fair portion, are less available for cooking purposes than larger quantities which are shared out after the cooking process. Soup, for instance, of which the French soldiers are very fond, is very poor in quality when made with a small piece of meat and a small drop of water. It has decided, therefore, to divide the men into groups of four, who are to receive collective rations. One man will carry on his knapsack a large saucepan, another a kettle, a third a tin water bottle, and a fourth all the odds and ends that are necessary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held, at the Municipal Office, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominic A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha Bomonji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hormusji Cursetji Coolawalla, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji N. Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe

PETITION FOR EXEMPTION FROM TAX-PAYING.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Corporation recorded a resolution of the Standing Committee, in reference to a further petition to the Corporation from Haji Habib Mahomed and others. The petitioners asked that in consequence of the fire in Prere Road, they might be exempted from the payment of Municipal taxes and fees. The resolution of the Standing Committee was to the effect that under the Municipal Act they had no power to make such exemption.

THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF DHOBI TALAO.

A letter was received, dated May 9, from Mr. B. R. Kotwal, submitting for the consideration of the Corporation a petition from himself and other citizens asking for the widening of the First Marine Street, Dhobi Talao. The petition in the first instance came before the Standing Committee with a letter from the Commissioner, pointing out that the improvement was most urgently needed in conjunction with the scheme for making a new thoroughfare from the Framjee Cowasjee Hall to Queen's Street. The Standing Committee did not care to take the responsibility of recommending so expensive an undertaking, and they forwarded the petition to the Corporation for an expression of opinion.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the proposal be referred to the Standing Committee for their favourable consideration. The Standing Committee wished for an expression of opinion from the Corporation, and it was only fair to them that that opinion should be given, so that the Committee might deliberate on the whole question, with, perhaps, more detailed information than they now possessed. The Commissioner on the preparation of the last budget had proposed the long delayed improvement of widening the First Marine Street, and making a direct road from the Framjee Cowasjee Hall to Queen's Road, but the Standing Committee did not then see their way to recommend so large an expenditure as would be involved by the scheme. Several months had gone by since then, and the Standing Committee would, no doubt, be prepared to discuss the question afresh at this stage. As an old member of the Corporation he might say that more than twenty years ago it was brought to their notice that the Dhobi Talao district was one of the parts of Bombay liable to great inflictions of epidemic diseases whenever such epidemics visited Bombay. The mortality from these epidemics in the district especially from cholera, was repeatedly brought to the notice of the Corporation in the Health Officer's report, and the Corporation took notice of that mortality. Now the reason why so long a period had gone by without any improvement being carried out was that year by year outbreaks of cholera in the city had been less and less frequent and so the urgency of the matter had not been so prominently brought before them. The lessening of the epidemics was no proof however that the first, second, and third Marine Lines had been in any way improved: they were still in an insanitary state and were dangerous to the health of the city. On several occasions the locality had been visited by committees of the Corporation, and there was a consensus of opinion as to the need for amendment. When the proposition for making a road sixty feet wide from the Framji Cowasjee Hall to Queen's Road came before them, it was practically agreed that this should be done if the overbridge crossed the railway to the south of Marine Lines Station so as to continue the road along the sea face, and it was understood that the Government had sanctioned the building of the overbridge there. But they knew what writers and thinkers in railway offices and Government officials were—they whittled and whittled the time away until the bridge that was to be built at Marine Lines Station found itself at Chowpatty. He was not an engineer or a railway man, so he could not say which was the best site for the bridge, the new or the old. But in any case, it was not fair that because the railway part of the scheme had been abandoned, the improvement of Dhobi Talao should not be carried out. The district was left in the same condition as had been the case for five and twenty years, and if this state of things continued to exist, should a severe epidemic by any mischance visit the native town they might depend upon it that Dhobi Talao would tell its tale of mortality. He had many times before pointed out the insanitary condition of the district, but nothing had been done, and he stood there that day on the verge of the grave, so to speak, with Dhobi Talao in just the same evil state. Over and over again the Corporation had in their minds, agreed that the plan proposed by the Municipal Commissioner was a necessary thing to do, and this being the case it was high time that the pure air and the sanitary improvements so urgently needed in Dhobi Talao should be given to the district. Feeling how scandalously the interests of the district had been neglected he trusted that his motion would be carried.

Dr. Cowasjee, in seconding the proposal, said that the Standing Committee felt when the matter came before them, that they should have an expression of opinion from the Corporation before they definitely brought up any proposal to the Corporation. When the matter came before the Standing Committee again he would heartily support the carrying out of this long delayed scheme.

Dr. Katrak said he was in favour of the improvement being carried out, but thought that the Corporation should not express an opinion until they had fuller information before them.

After some remarks from Mr. Cursondas Chubildas Dr. Blaney's proposal was put to the meeting and carried.

GIVE AND TAKE.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton it was agreed that in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioner, sanction be given to an arrangement by which the Municipality take over from the Indian Manufacturing Company 1,512·40 square yards, or thereabout, of land, at Arthur Road, required for the extension of Gilder Street, Agripada, and make over to the Company in exchange 995·14 yards, or thereabout, the difference in area about 517·26 square yards, given up by the Company, being paid for by the Municipality, at Rs. 4 per yard.

APPLICATION FOR REMISSION OF FEES.

The next business was to consider letter to the Secretary, dated 31st May, 1894, from Messrs. Venkoo Balloo and Company, building contractors, asking that a portion of the fees they had been charged for the deposit of building materials might be remitted, and that the building fees might be altered.

It was proposed by Mr. Abdulla Kur, and seconded by Mr. Luchmon Singh, that the consideration of the application be postponed until the papers in the case had been circulated to the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed, and Dr. Viegas seconded, the following amendment:—That a committee consisting of the President, Mr. Rebsch, Major Scott, Mr. Roughton, Mr. Abdulla Budrudin Kur, and Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, be appointed to report on the question of the fees charged for the deposit of scaffolding and building materials.

The amendment was carried.

THE APOLLO BUNDER RECLAMATION.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee, it was agreed that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the acquisition of a plot of ground on the Apollo Reclamation, near Arthur Bunder, the property of the Port Trust, admeasuring 2,527 square yards, or thereabout, at the rate of Rs. 25 per yard, the land being required for the site of the air compressing machinery station to be erected in connection with the carrying out of the Shone system of sewerage in the Colaba District, the cost, Rs. 63,175, to be debited to the allotment of Rs. 7,09,608 for those sewerage works.

SATURATION OF THE SOIL BY SUB-SOIL WATER.

The Corporation considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding report from the Health Officer, on the question of the saturation of the soil by sub-soil water, and the effect thereof on the public health, the necessity of drainage, &c. The report has already appeared in these columns.

Dr. Bahadurjee complained that it was impossible to come to a conclusion about the report of the Health Officer, because, in the first place, he had not answered the questions put to him; in the second place, he had gone into matters which were not asked for at all; and in the third place, the report was so mixed up that it was impossible, especially for laymen, to come to any conclusion. He proceeded to controvert at some length the several suggestions contained in the report, and handed in a long list of questions, which, he proposed, should be submitted to the Health Officer to be answered in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that a far simpler course would be for the medical men upon the Corporation and those skilled in engineering matters to form themselves into a committee and examine Dr. Weir upon points which they wished to be elucidated. He, accordingly, moved an amendment that a committee, consisting of Doctors Blaney, Bahadurjee, Maconochie, D'Monte, Bhalchandra, Katrak, and Deshmukh, Major Scott, Messrs. Hargrave, Rebsch, Hughes, and Ebrahim Rahimtullah, be appointed for the purpose of further elucidating the report made by the Health Officer by personal discussion with Dr. Weir, and that the committee make a report thereon to the Corporation.

The resolution was carried.

ADDITIONAL BULLOCKS FOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, it was resolved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, in their resolution of the previous day, sanction be given to the purchase, on behalf of the Health Office, of thirty additional pair of bullocks and thirty carts with drivers, by September 30 next, at a cost of Rs. 3,442-8-0.

THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha rose to move in accordance with the notice he had given, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation whether the contract for Municipal printing, entered into by him, some time ago, with the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Press, has undergone any modification since the date of its execution, and if so, the reason or reasons which has or have necessitated the modification." Mr. Wacha said he did not propose to make any remarks on the subject until they had heard what the Commissioner had to say thereupon. The Corporation would then be in a position to discuss the question.

Dr. De Monte seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner said he should be glad to place before the Corporation all information required respecting the Municipal printing. A deal of misunderstanding had arisen on the subject, but when his report was placed before the Corporation, it would be seen that all the discussion was nothing more than "a storm in a tea-cup."

The motion was thereupon carried.

A HUMOROUS PROPOSITION.

Amidst great laughter Mr. Carsondas Chubildass obtained leave to withdraw the facetious motion for which he had asked urgency at the previous sitting. The motion was as follows:—(1) "That having regard to the recent declaration of the Government of India, (*vide* letter from Government of India, Home Department, Medical, No. 224 of 11th April, 1894), that bacteriological researches are next to useless in the temperature of this city, the Corporation is of opinion that it is inexpedient for the Committee appointed to enquire exhaustively into the whole question of the quality and distribution of the water supplied to the town, to prosecute their investigation into the question which necessitates a minute examination into the bacteriological and other cogent conditions of the water of the three lakes; that under the circumstances the Corporation directs that the Committee be requested to suspend further enquiry until arrangements could be satisfactorily made to prosecute their investigations at some convenient station on the heights of the Himalayas. (2) That meanwhile the Standing Committee be asked to prepare estimates of the expenses which may be necessary for the Water Committee to repair to the requisite climate for their scientific investigations, and submit the same at an early date to the Corporation."

This concluded the bussines on the agenda, and the Corporation rose.

THE STORY OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA

"ONE WHO KNOWS HIM" writes to the *Pall Mall Budget*:—

O'Donovan Rossa is one of the most curious products of Irish revolutionary politics. Ten years ago, when the Irish dynamite scare prevailed in its acutest form, when attempt after attempt was made to blow up the public buildings and national monuments of London, O'Donovan Rossa was the "bogey-man" of Great Britain. O'Donovan Rossa, at that particular time, published a weekly paper called the *United Irishman*, in New York, and week after week in its columns he indulged in blood-curdling threats against England, and poured frenzied abuse and vituperation upon all belonging to the country. The nature of these tirades naturally led people to believe O'Donovan Rossa was, as he boasted, the chief of the dynamite conspiracy. But, as a matter of fact, he was outside altogether. Indeed, even supposing he had the means of mischief at his disposal it is improbable that he would use them; for a softer-headed, softer-hearted Hibernian that O'Donovan Rossa it would be difficult to discover. Born in Rosscarbery, county Cork, in 1831, his real name is Jeremiah O'Donovan, and he affixed the Irish word "Rossa," which means from Ross or Rosscarbery. He came first into public notice in 1859. In that year the existence of a secret society with treasonable objects was discovered in Cork and Kerry by the authorities. Some dozen young men, supposed to be the leaders of the society, were arrested, and among them was Jeremiah, who was a relieving officer in the Skibbereen Union. They were discharged after pleading guilty. The secret society was not nipped in the bud, however; it merely dropped the name it was then known by, "The Phœnix," and in 1860, under the fostering care of James Stephens, "Central Organiser of the Irish Republic," it blossomed forth into "The Irish Republican Brotherhood," which during the "sixties" convulsed Ireland, Great Britain, and America. O'Donovan Rossa gave up his post as relieving officer in Skibbereen in 1861, and making Dublin his headquarters, became one of the most active promoters of the movement. In 1863, the Fenians established a weekly organ called the *Irish People*. James Stephens was its general director, John O'Leary its editor, and O'Donovan Rossa its publisher. This triumvirate is now in Ireland, and may,

AFTER A LAPSE OF THIRTY YEARS,

meet in the city of Dublin once more. The *Irish People* was seized by the Government in September, 1865. O'Donovan Rossa, O'Leary, Stephens, and other leaders and rank and file of the conspiracy, were arrested. The most sensational of all the trials was that of O'Donovan Rossa. The prisoner was convinced that under any circumstances his conviction was inevitable; and he resolved "to get value for his money," as he said himself. He conducted his own defence; and he did it in a wild, reckless, devil-may-care manner, characteristic of the man. But it was when the evidence closed that he

SET TO WORK IN GOOD EARNEST.

For one morning he calmly announced that it was his intention in his address to the jury to read the entire file of the *Irish People*. He then settled down with cool determination to his work. He read every article on the political career of Mr. Justice Keogh, while the judge tried to look composed and indifferent under the gaze of the crowded court. All through the day and far into the evening he read articles and speeches glorifying the principles and the aims of Fenianism. It was long past the usual hour of adjournment; but the judge ordered lights, and the prisoner asked, rather apprehensively, were not the proceedings to be adjourned till morning. "Proceed, sir," was the stern reply of the judge. "Tell me, my lord, when do you propose to stop?" inquired the prisoner. "Proceed, sir," said his lordship, more emphatically. But O'Donovan Rossa could hold out no longer. He had been speaking and reading for eight hours and a half, and nature was exhausted.

The court adjourned, and next morning he was convicted. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life. In penal servitude he displayed the same stubborn qualities. He disturbed the order and decorum of every prison in England in which he was confined. The dark cell and bread-and-water diet tamed him not. For thirty-five days he was handcuffed with his handy behind his back. While this was going on, a vacancy occurred, in November 1869,

IN THE REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY,

and the late Mr. D. C. Heron, Q. C., and O'Donovan Rossa were nominated for the seat. At the close of the poll the numbers were announced as follows: O'Donovan Rossa, 1,131; Heron, 1,028; majority for Rossa, 103. Of course the election was declared void, but it hastened the release of Rossa and other Fenian prisoners. Rossa was amnestied in 1871 on the condition of his leaving the country. He went to the United States, settled in New York, where he has run a dirnking-saloon and a weekly newspaper to earn a livelihood, but neither venture has been a success. Probably his sole reason in crossing the Atlantic, as he himself has said, is to "satisfy the cravings of his spirit" by revisiting the land he loves with a passion sincere and quixotic.

A NEW and very handsome little vessel, called the Hindu, will be shortly placed on the run between Calcutta and the Orissa Coast, to further supplement the steamers already plying between these places, by Messrs. McNeill and Co., to whose order she has been built at Sunderland.

"DAGONET" AND THE LATE MR. YATES.

MR. G. R. SIMS, writing in the 'Referee,' says:—The news of the sudden death of Edmund Yates came as a great shock to me. For nearly twenty years he was a loyal and steadfast friend, and on more than one occasion gave me the benefit of his wide experience and knowledge of the world in matters of grave import. Long years ago, when I first entered the ranks of journalism, a raw recruit, he gave me words of kindly encouragement. When later on I produced my first melodrama he was among the audience, and he took the trouble a few days afterwards to send me a paragraph which he had seen in the "London Letter" of several provincial newspapers. The paragraph was an obviously spiteful one, and in every way exceeded the bounds of fair criticism, to which no author who challenges public opinion has a right to object. This is the paragraph: "'The Lights o' London,' produced at the Princess's Theatre last night, is a drama of the slums, and can fulfil only one purpose. It will serve to keep a number of thieves and pro-titutes off the streets while it occupies the boards." Edmund Yates in forwarding me this cutting pointed out that it was the work of an enemy, and that I ought to take note of it. It was always well for a public man to know his enemies and to be prepared for them.

The letter, which gave me some sound, commonsense advice, I have still, and I turned to it the day I read of my good friend's sudden death. I am afraid I did not follow the advice. I have always valued my friends, but I have never taken very much notice of my enemies. Every man worth his salt must have enemies, but I have never been able to persuade myself that a journalist should use his pen as a weapon in his own private or professional quarrels. It is all a question of temperament. Some men are born adversaries, and are only at their best when they are fighting. I prefer to take things pleasantly, and if anyone offends me, or annoys me, to shrug my shoulders and jingle the bells of my jester's cap. There is a good deal too much personality and abuse in the Press at the present moment. The disfiguring features of the new journalism are egotism and insolence. I have lately read in some of the superior journals criticisms and reviews which in the good old days of duelling would have been answered in twenty paces. If I think a novel or a play bad I have a perfect right to express my opinion; but if I do not like the novel or the play I have no right to make my notice one long studied insult to the author. The new journalism has given us the journalistic bargee, and the bargee seems to think he has proved his superiority to the common herd directly he has called the object of his animosity a d——d fool.

What we want, in the interest not only of art and literature, but of society and of humanity, is to revive the lost art of courtesy. A desire to annoy, to hold up to ridicule, to cause pain, is a distinguishing feature of end-of-the-century sentiment. It is so easy to be cruel, to say spiteful things, to be cynical and insolent and abusive. The most ignorant rough in a London slum can insult and annoy and express contempt. There is no art in that; and yet there are men to-day who pride themselves upon their artistic feeling, who prate about art and culture morning, noon, and night, and who yet, directly they are given the opportunity of publicly expressing an opinion on work which is not after their own school, consider they have discharged the whole duty of the critic as soon as they have exhausted their vocabulary of vituperation. They look upon all men who are not with them as against them, and they endeavour to see how many wounds they can inflict in a limited space of time.

A good deal of the personality which is the reproach of up-to-date journalism is due not so much to a desire to be cruel as to a desire to be smart. The young man who dips his pen in vitriol and proceeds to flick it in the eyes of his victim is not really a malignant cad. He does not realise the pain he is causing. He only thinks of the effect he is producing by the directness of his aim, and he knows that nowadys he can indulge in his favourite pastime without any fear as to his own personal safety. The face of his victim is exposed—he himself generally wears a mask.

I have not in my mind as I write any particular journals or journalists. The subject itself is suggested to me by the letter of my old friend, which I had turned to when the news of his passing away from the friendships and enmities of the world reached me. I 'do' believe in remembering one's friends, and I remember him as one of the staunchest and most generous I ever had. But I do not believe in remembering one's enemies—that is to say, remembering them for the purposes of paying off old scores with the pen. The public Press is degraded when it is made the arena in which journalists settle their own personal quarrels. I can no more bring myself to see that a man should insult because he is insulted, than I can bring myself to see that a man should cheat because he is cheated, or rob because he is robbed.

Between the Society journalism of the 'World' and the Society journalism of its host of latter-day imitators there is a wide space. Society gossip has degenerated into Bohemian gossip, and Bohemian gossip threatens to degenerate into Gutter gossip. If you have continually to supply gossip about a great mob of people who are nothing in particular, you will presently have to spice your gossip to make it palatable, and when competition sets in you will gradually find yourself substituting scandal for gossip, because scandal even about an ordinary citizen is always certain to command public attention. We live to-day in a full blaze of publicity which has made private life almost impossible. We have passed from the Society journalist to the Society detective. The demand for scandal and gossip has bred a race of Paul Prys and Peter Spys who are constantly endeavouring to find out the business of their neighbours. From the professional man who contributes paragraphs to the Press we have descended to the professional man who keeps them out. The public itself is to blame for the new development even more than those who pander to the vitiated taste. There are not wanting signs of a revulsion of public feeling, and already there is a marked improvement in the tone of the personal paragraphs which are now leading features of a great number of daily and weekly papers. The gossip are gossiping less about other people, and more about themselves. It is, of course, quite possible for a writer to write too much about himself. Some journalists even write about their cats. Quite recently a paragraph concerning a cat was cut out of a well-known paper by a gentleman who wrote across it "Journalism!" and forwarded it to Dagonet.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius, noon, Saturday, the 23rd instant.

FROM the 1st July, 1894, an *ad valorem* duty of one and-a-half per cent. will be charged on the gross value of all coffee exported from the State of Perak.

AMERICAN monetary experts are coming to understand the problems of Indian finance a little more clearly than hitherto, under the pressure of all the experience they have gathered during the last few years. An interesting conversation between a certain English visitor to Washington and Mr. Reed, of Maine, a very prominent member of the Republican party, is recorded in the *New Fortnightly Review*. The Republican party in America has a flowing tide behind it, and is expected to control the House of Representatives at the next election, probably to bring in its own candidates for the Presidency three years hence, when in all probability Mr. Reed will be the candidate in question. His views, therefore, about silver, tariff arrangements, and the attitude of England are not a little interesting.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, who tried the Cork card scandal case, has had the singular fortune to preside over the most famous trials that have taken place in Ireland during the last fourteen years. In 1883, before he was a year on the Bench, Mr. Justice O'Brien tried, with conspicuous ability, the Phœnix Park murderers, and in 1892 he was one of the judges who tried the Meath and Clare election petitions. Mr. Justice O'Brien, who was called to the Bar late in life, had been for many years previously resident in the United States, where he was connected with the Press. He twice essayed to enter the House of Commons for the borough of Ennis, in 1879 and again in 1880, his opponent being Mr. Finegan, who was the first Parliamentary candidate who sought the suffrages of a constituency as an avowed follower of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Justice O'Brien owes his elevation to the Bench to the late Sir Edward Sullivan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who was his school-fellow at Midleton, County Cork, and his close personal friend. He was sworn a member of the Irish Privy Council in 1891. He is a famous art connoisseur and book collector.

Mr. Lewis Morris, the author "The Epic of Hades, lives for a great part of the year at his beautiful home, Penbryn, near Carmarthen. A contributor to the "English Illustrated," who has been visiting the poet, says that on heavy beams on each side of the entrance hall and round the walls are mottoes in gold letters on a deep blue ground. The long beams have lines from "The Epic of Hades," including Mr. Bright's favourite verse—

For knowledge is a steep which few may climb,
But duty is a path which all may tread;

and a favourite couplet of the bard's from another poem of his—

Though all men frown if Truth and Right prevail
Take thou no thought for aught, for all is well.

Around the walls is the motto of the Boleyns (from whom the bard claims to be descended), "Fide et amore," and their descendant Queen Elizabeth's "Semper eadem." Farther on, "Che va piano va lontano" is a motto the visitor is surprised to find in so advanced a politician's home.

When asked to talk at large of the Laureateship, Mr. Morris respectfully declined, but he had no objection to answer the question as to what he thought of the long delay in filling up the post. "I think it very wrong," was the reply—"most unjust I will even say—that no appointment has been made before this. The post costs nothing—the salary is infinitesimal, and yet the honour of the appointment forms—and would always form a legitimate object of ambition and incentive to poets; and in these days, if once allowed to drop, it will never be revived. Meantime, its absence influences criticism mischievously." Mr. Morris regretted that Mr. Swinburne had not been offered the appointment. "Before him I think no poet has ever fathomed the mysterious melody and mystery of the sea."

Mr. Morris did not agree with a suggestion that the world is getting too small for poets, and that we are growing far too much "au courant" with all that it contains for poets to continue to practise their art for more than fifty or sixty years at outside. "I wholly disagree with you," he said, "I think, on the contrary, that we are on the verge of a larger poetical outlook than we have ever been before. What, for instance, will be the vast poetical vista when men learn the art of navigation in the air? The future of poetry is vast, immense. Think of the midnight flights we may have six or seven years hence through or over the thunder and lightning, and over the stormy sea and endless plains, till with the morning, if we may believe the maxim, the sun rises over the pure snows of the frozen Alps, or some white-walled town. Think of electric wires possibly through the depths of interstellar space to some distant star. And this is what we may expect in the near future, much, perhaps, within the next ten years."

Some remarkable evidence was given before the Deer Forests Commissioners in Tobermory the other day. One witness, a native of the district, mentioned no fewer than nineteen townships which had been cleared within his own recollection. Practically the whole territory embraced was now "waste and uninhabited." Another witness said that within his memory 300 tenants had been evicted from townships with which he was familiar. "From Ulva 75 tenants were cleared as fast as the laird could send them across the ferry, and here to-day there was only a landlord, a minister, a ferryman, an innkeeper, and a shepherd or two! We have often been told that Highlanders were the backbone of the Army. This same witness, a pensioner, said four other soldiers from his district stood by his side when scaling the heights of Alma, and two from the same quarter accompanied him at the capture of Lucknow, besides some who were engaged in the Navy and transport service. "To-day," he added, "he did not know two men from all Mull who were engaged in the Army or Navy."

The Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton, who went over to Ireland specially to address a meeting of a Unionist Club in Dublin on Saturday evening, betrayed an amusing ignorance of the sentiments of the "loyal minority" towards Oliver Cromwell, from whose "settlement" of Ireland many of them deduce their title to their estates. We quote Mr. Finch-Hatton's reference to the atrocities of Cromwell, and the description of its reception from the "Irish Times," the leading Unionist journal in Dublin:—

He needed not to remind them of the intolerable wrongs Ireland suffered in the past. They all knew that under Cromwell she suffered wrongs such as no other civilised country had suffered. They knew that the policy of that desperate fanatic was terrible in its simplicity. (Cries of "No, no," and some disorder.) He (Mr. Finch-Hatton) did not yield to any man in his admiration of Cromwell—(A voice: "You are on the wrong track")—and he was sure gentlemen would bear with him when he said that although Cromwell was one of the greatest men this country had ever seen, he was equally certain that no one there would follow Cromwell to the length that he made no secret he was prepared to go—it might be summed up in one word—extermination. They all regarded that as a dark page in English history. "No, no.")

Here are some items of English news from the latest American papers to hand:—England is excited over Henry Labouchere's assertion that Henry of Battenberg doesn't even know how to play tennis. The Duke of Devonshire has received an important letter from a Conservative member, pointing out that it is absolutely necessary for his Grace to win a good race, even if it be only a cup at Ascot or something at Goodwood, so as to counteract the name of Lord Rosebery being in everybody's mouth. The Princess Beatrice closely follows all the topical songs, and after dinner at Balmoral the Queen frequently listens to a medley of popular airs played by the Princess. The Duchess of York has a pair of opera-glasses that cost £900. They are of gold, studded with turquoises and pearls. The Princess of Wales owns one of platinum, set with sapphires, turquoises and splendid rubies, that is valued at £12,000.

Paderewski claims that he has received fifty thousand requests for his photograph and his autograph from his fair admirers.

Lady Clementina Hay, a daughter of the Marquess of Tweeddale, has taken the field as a youthful editor. She is fifteen, and the magazine of which she has become the literary pilot is called "City Sparrows." It aims at benevolent purposes.

The Queen has been busy for some time past (says the "World") in devising and elaborating a scheme for the social and practical improvement of the inhabitants of Wippingham, the village on the Osborne estate, and Her Majesty has received much assistance from Princess Beatrice.

Poets and novelists have pictured the scene of the unexpected return of a husband long believed to be dead after his supposed widow has been happily married for some years to another man. If rumour runs true, a tragedy of this kind is no longer a romance, but has found a place in actual life, and excites profound sympathy.

It seems from the Registrar-General's report that we are longer lived in this country than in most of the countries of Europe. In the twenty years 1871-90, it appears that against an average death-rate of 19·3 per 1,000 in the United Kingdom, the rate in Austria was 30·6, Hungary 33·7, Switzerland 22·1, Germany 26· Prussia 25·6, the Netherlands 22·6 Belgium 21·4. France 22·8, and Italy 28·6. But in Denmark the rate was 19 per 1,000, in Sweden 17·6, and in Norway only 16·9.

There is, it seems, something like a husband famine in Melbourne, where, as at home, there is an increasing number of men who can but won't marry. One writer in the "Argus" says there is a "great and ever growing army of marriageable girls drifting slowly but surely down the road that ends in the shelf." Many correspondents try to solve or assist the solution of the mystery, but it is insoluble. Men are not eager to marry, and the ranks of the old maids are swelling out of all proportion to the experience of the past. At least so every one in Melbourne says.

What always amuses me (says Mr. Labouchere in "Truth") in these Birthday honours is the preliminary announcement of this or that man being likely to be included in the list. These, I take it, are usually gentle hints that he, in his own opinion or in that of his friends, ought to be so included, and they are intended to convey to the Government of the day an idea that so great are his claims public opinion feels that no list would be complete in which he is not included. Before every Birthday there are a good many of these prophecies, and almost invariably they are not fulfilled, very probably because those who have the giving of titles are up to the trick.

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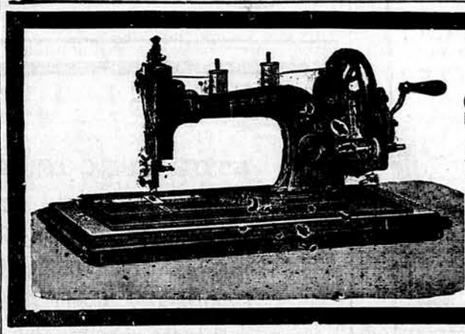

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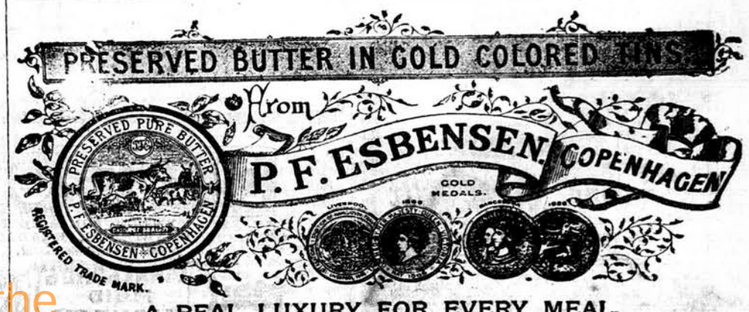

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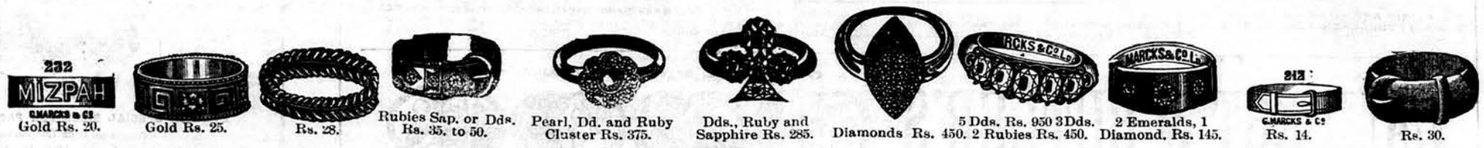

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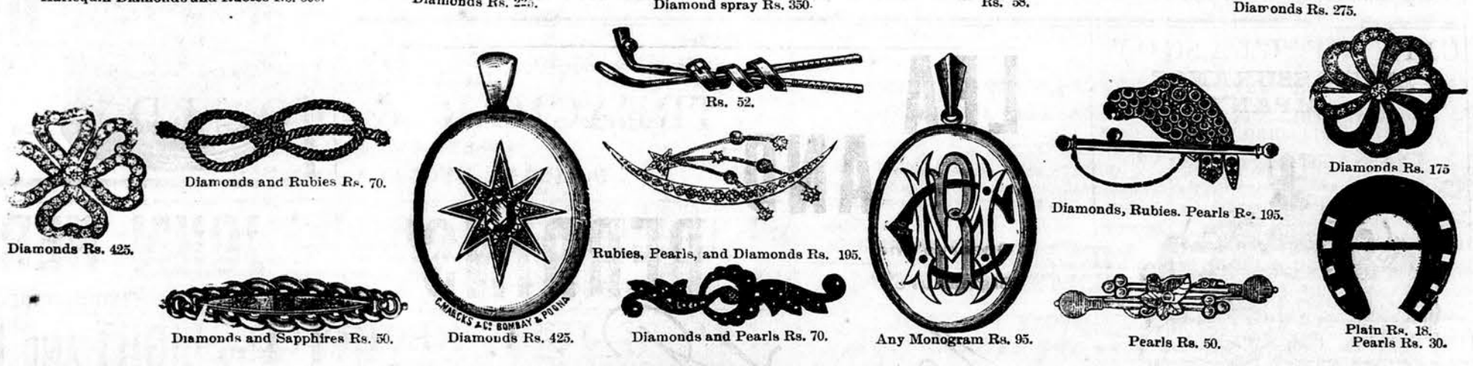

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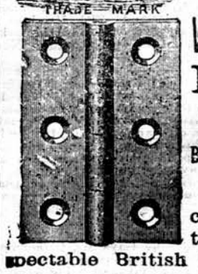

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